

A 528116

THE ROSE
ANNUAL

1928

Notices to Members for 1928.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions are due and payable on the 1st of January in each year.

Resignations.—Any Member wishing to resign must give notice to the Hon. Secretary on or before February 1st, after which date he will remain liable for his subscription.

The Exhibitions.—The Spring Show will be held in the

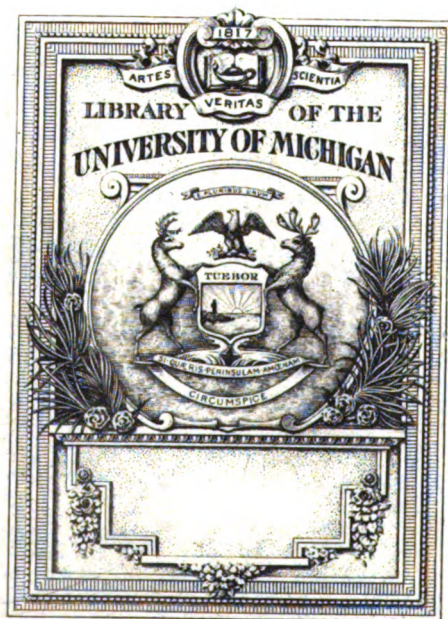
Horticultural
The Great
Hospital
The International
July 5th
Wednesday
Roses Show
Square,
will be held
on Friday
Royal F
of these

Admission

of those
will be
Secretary
before J
ticket; s
this Show

Extra

friends for
5s. ticket
at 3 p.m.
Secretary
on or before
that date.



, April 20th.
of the Royal
ch and 30th.
June 29th—
Saltaire on
The New
all, Vincent
tumn Show
quare, S.W.,
8th. The
nit to any

exception
ire. These
to the Hon.
et, S.W.I.
tled to one
tickets for

ets for their
aced rate—
admitting
the Hon.
et, S.W.I.,
ained after

The Library.—Standard Books of Reference can now be loaned to Members on application to the Hon. Secretary, National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.I.

Extra Copies of Publications.—Members can purchase for their own use **extra copies**, post free, of the *Select List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning*, price 5s., *Enemies of the Rose*, price 7s. 6d., and *Hints on Planting Roses*, price 1s., of the Hon. Secretary.

COURT
February, 1928. 28, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.I.
T
T
Secretary.
ER, S.W.I.
London.

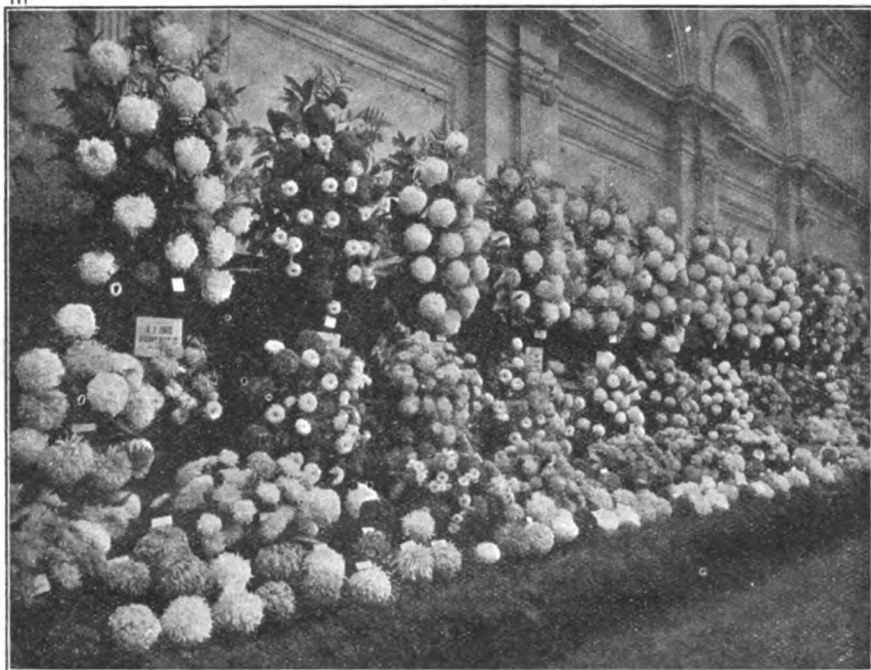
VERY FIBROUS YELLOW

TURF LOAM

FOR ROSES
FOR CUCUMBERS
FOR CARNATIONS

FOR VINES
FOR MELONS
FOR EVERYTHING

Champion Gold Medal Group, Nat. Chrysanthemum Soc. Show, 1923-5-6-7



WAS GROWN ENTIRELY IN OUR FIBROUS YELLOW TURF LOAM.

QUOTATIONS CARRIAGE PAID OR DELIVERED BY LORRY.

From a Thousand Testimonials received, a customer writes :—

"I won at the Royal Show, Leicester, Gold Medal and First Prize Group, and at Norfolk County, Gold Medal, Four Firsts, and Challenge Cup for Carnations; also 25 Guinea Challenge Cup for Best Trade Exhibit, and I attribute my success to your Loams."

A. B. JOHNSTON
NEW PARK, CRANLEIGH, SURREY.

SEE ALSO PAGE 279.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

USE



AND OBTAIN RESULTS
LIKE THIS

← **AWARDED
DIPLOMA & MEDAL**
at the
Royal International
Horticultural Exhibition, 1912.

Cash Prices (including bags):

Small (about 1 bushel), 3/- Large
(about 4 bushels), 7/- 5 Large, 35/9.
10 Large, 65/- 20 Large, 120/-

Carriage Paid 25 miles of London,
6d. per bag every 50 miles or part beyond. Maximum extra charge Great
Britain 2/6 per bag.

Write for Catalogue giving particulars and list of testimonials.

Obtain **WONDERFUL
RESULTS** by using **WAKELEY'S
HOP MANURE** for your

ROSES

Let us supply you with **HELICHRYSA
LABELS** for your Roses. Particulars con-
tained in our Catalogue. From 2/3 per dozen.

**WE CAN SUPPLY
EVERYTHING FOR
YOUR GARDEN**

Garden Lime, Potting Soils,
Garden Ornaments, Flower
Pots, Labels, Sticks, Canes,
Garden Edging Tiles, String,
Netting, **CRAZY PAVING,**
WALLING STONE and
ROCKERY STONE, etc.

Write for Catalogue now.

**WAKELEY BROS.
& CO., LTD.,**

**80, Bankside, LONDON,
S.E.1.**

2, Tennyson Road, South Norwood,
London, S.E.25.

Dear Sirs—Our garden generally, and the Rose
bed in particular, has been finer than for a good
many years, and it is undoubtedly due to using your
Hop Manure. We had a succession of Roses, and
the number of blooms and the quality has drawn
admiration from everybody. It was through seeing
the garden of a friend and the mass of blooms that
I decided to try Wakeley's Hop Manure, which I
shall not fail to recommend.

(Signed) S. J. C. AIR.

Joppa House, Joppa, Midlothian.

Gentlemen—Two years ago I was fortunate in
having Wakeley's Hop recommended to me, with
the most gratifying results. In a climate like this
(East Scotland it is difficult to grow Roses, but by
using your famous product, I am very glad to say I
had the most successful crop of Roses, both in
brilliance and number (for an amateur), which I
have ever grown.

(Signed) L. RAWSON.

THE ROSE ANNUAL

FOR 1928

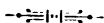
OF THE

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Edited by

COURTNEY PAGE

(under the Direction of the Publications Committee).



(Copyright by COURTNEY PAGE, NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY,
28, Victoria Street, Westminster.)



CROYDON :

CROYDON ADVERTISER LTD., 36, HIGH STREET.

1928.

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (mankind will all agree),
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be.

Sappho.



The National Rose Society

(Founded 7th December, 1876.)

Patroness :

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons :

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF PORTLAND
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND
THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY
THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE
THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DARNLEY

THE HON. CHARLOTTE KNOLLYS MISS WILLMOTT, F.L.S.
MRS. MAWLEY

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

President : H. R. DARLINGTON

Deputy President : ARTHUR JOHNSON

Past Presidents :

E. J. HOLLAND	C. E. SHEA
SYDNEY F. JACKSON	C. C. WILLIAMSON

Honorary Vice-Presidents :

Rev. F. R. BURNSIDE	G. A. HAMMOND	W. E. NICKERSON
F. CANT	C. B. HAYWOOD	L. S. PAWLE
C. S. GORDON CLARK	CONWAY JONES	ARTHUR G. SOAMES
REGINALD CORY	Dr. C. LAMPLOUGH	R. E. WEST
Dr. CAMPBELL HALL	H. P. LONDON	Dr. A. H. WILLIAMS

Acting Vice-Presidents :

C. CHAMBERS	HERBERT	Major A. D. G.
C. W. EDWARDS	OPPENHEIMER	SHELLEY, R.E.
JOHN GREEN	Dr. W. P. PANCKRIDGE	FRANK SPENCER
JOHN N. HART	A. NORMAN ROGERS	A. C. TURNER
Captain H. S. LECKY, C.B., R.N.		H. WHITLOCK

Council :

H. S. BARTLEET	E. C. GREEN	Mrs. OAKLEY-FISHER
A. R. BIDE	A. E. GRIFFITH	Mrs. COURTNEY PAGE
G. BURCH	W. E. HARKNESS	E. PAUL
SIDNEY CANT	W. A. HARVEY	J. CRANFIELD PARKER
W. R. CHAPLIN	ERIC HOLROYD	B. W. PRICE
A. L. F. COOK	J. W. JONES	C. H. RIGG
Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON	L. LEVY	L. P. ROBERTS
F. DENNISON	G. MARRIOTT	Col. M. W. SAUNDERS
E. DONCASTER	J. R. MATTOCK	F. SPOONER
W. EASLEA	Rev. ROLLO MEYER	Dr. R. C. TURNBULL
F. M. ELGOOD, C.B.E.	W. E. MOORE	Lt.-Col. B. J. WALKER,
J. G. GLASSFORD	O. MURRELL	D.S.O.
F. GLENNY		

Bankers : Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.

Auditor : CHARLES BRANNAN, *Chartered Accountant*, 9, King St., E.C.

Hon. Treasurer : S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY

Hon. Secretary :

COURTNEY PAGE, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 0959

Telegrams : Natorose, Sowest, London.

PREFACE.

This is the twenty-second *Rose Annual* that has been sent out, and the Publications Committee have every confidence that it will prove to be as welcome and interesting to Members as any of its predecessors.

A Rosarians' Calendar has been compiled by the President, Mr. H. R. Darlington, while the Symposium on Climbing Roses and Climbing Sports should be very helpful.

The contributions throughout have been voluntary, and the warmest thanks of the Council are due to those friends who have so kindly assisted in its compilation.

THE EDITOR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Report of the Council	13
Constitution and Rules	18
Roses for Rock Gardens. By Mrs. H. R. Darlington	25
" Mrs. A. R. Barraclough " (H.T.)	30
Roses in the Landscape. By George M. Taylor	31
" Perfume " (H.T.)	39
Climbing Roses and Climbing Sports :—	
H. R. Darlington (Introductory Note)	40
Lewis Levy	45
F. S. Harvey Cant	51
B. W. Price	54
George M. Taylor	56
Norman Lambert	59
Owen Murrell	61
J. G. Glassford	65
J. Cranfield Parker	68
George Burch	69
Francis Hicks	73
" Lady Forteviot " (Pern.)	75
The Timing of Roses under Glass. By Herbert Oppenheimer	76
The <i>Daily Mail</i> Scented Rose	83
The Raising of New Roses. By The Editor	84
Pot-Pourri. By Mrs. Simonds	91
" Flamingo " (H.T.)	95
Rose Garden Design. By George Dillistone	96
Rose Growing in Scotland. By C. Blair	106
" Portadown Crimson " (H.T.)	113
Memories. By Arthur G. Soames	114

	PAGE
" Desmond Johnston " (H.T.)	121
A Rosarian's Calendar. By H. R. Darlington	122
Roses by the Waterside. By Arthur Osborn	146
" Felicia " (H. Musk.)	151
The Autumn Pruning of Roses. By Herbert Oppenheimer	152
Exhibiting Roses. By A. J. Macself	157
April Roses. By Herbert Cowley	161
" Duchess of Atholl " (H.T.)	165
The Great Summer Show. By J. Fraser, F.L.S.	166
Provincial Show at Cheltenham. By C. H. Curtis	171
Show of New Roses. By A. H. Pearson	175
" Portadown Fragrance " (H.T.)	181
The Autumn Show. By A. Cecil Bartlett	182
" Thelma " (H. Wich.)	185
Impressions of the Summer Show. By Norman Lambert	186
Poly. Poms. as Bedding Roses. By Lewis Levy	189
" Portadown " (H.T.)	193
More Random Notes. By J. G. Glassford	194
For Delight. By Fay Inchfawn	199
Roses in Manitoba. By Wm. Lindsay	200
" Everest " (H.T.)	205
Rose Foliage. By Walter Easlea	206
The Slave of the Rose Garden. By Charles H. Rigg	210
Roses as Bedders. By B. W. Price	212
Roses Imprisoned. By L. H. S.	216
" Lady Leslie " (H.T.)... ..	225
Unsuitable Positions for Roses. By J. N. Hart	226
Roses in Cheshire. By Oliver Mee	230
A Busy Man's Rose Garden. By William Harvey	234
Rose Growing in the Cotswolds. By J. S. Daniels	240
Gleanings	244
" Polly " (H.T.)	251
New Roses of 1927. By The Editor	252
The Rose Analysis, 1927. By The Editor	257
The late Alfred E. Prince	273
The New Rose Trial Ground	274
The Great International Rose Conference	275

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACING PAGE
" Mrs. A. R. Barraclough " (H.T.)	30
" Perfume " (H.T.)	39
" Lady Forteviot " (Pern.)	75
The <i>Daily Mail</i> Scented Rose	83
" Flamingo " (H.T.)	95
" Portadown Crimson " (H.T.)	113
" Desmond Johnston " (H.T.)	121
" Felicia " (H. Musk.)	151
" Duchess of Atholl " (H.T.)	165
An Amateur's First Prize Group	170
" Portadown Fragrance " (H.T.)	181
" Portadown " (H.T.)	193
" Everest " (H.T.)	205
" Shot Silk " (H.T.)	212
" Lady Leslie " (H.T.)	225
" Polly " (H.T.)	251

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACING PAGE
Princess Mary	25
The Raising of New Roses	85-88
Plan of Rose Garden	96
Arthur G. Soames	114
Wichuraiana Roses by the Waterside	146
An Autumn Rose Tree Unpruned	152
An Autumn Rose Tree Pruned	153
" Thelma " (H. Wich.)	185
A Specimen Plant of Perle d'Or	190
Plan of the Rose Garden	235
The late Alfred E. Prince	273

Presidents of the National Rose Society.

- 1877-1904. The Very Rev. DEAN HOLE, V.M.H.
1905-6. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1907-8. E. B. LINDSELL.
1909-10. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.
1911-12. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.
1913-14. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1915-16. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.
1917-18. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1919-20. H. R. DARLINGTON.
1921-22. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1923-24. SYDNEY F. JACKSON.
1925-26. C. C. WILLIAMSON.
1927-28. H. R. DARLINGTON.

Dean Hole Medalists.

1909. Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.
1910. EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.
1912. GEORGE DICKSON, V.M.H.
1914. CHARLES E. SHEA.
1917. E. B. LINDSELL.
1918. EDWARD J. HOLLAND.
1919. Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.
1919. GEORGE PAUL.
1920. H. R. DARLINGTON.
1921. S. MCGREDY.
1923. Miss E. WILLMOTT, F.L.S.
1924. SYDNEY F. JACKSON.
1925. COURTNEY PAGE.
1926. C. C. WILLIAMSON.

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Report of the Council for the Year 1927.

The Council has the extreme satisfaction of being able to report that further progress has been made during the past year, the number of New Members who have joined the Society being 1,823, which now brings the total Membership of the Society up to 15,000.

Publications.

The *Rose Annual* for 1927 was sent out to all Members in March last. There was a very large demand for this publication, so much so that the stock in hand was very quickly exhausted. The Council desires to place on record its appreciation of the assistance which was so kindly given by friends and Members of the Society in its compilation.

The *Rose Annual* for 1928, containing a number of articles of interest to Rosarians generally, with 16 coloured and many other illustrations, will be sent out to all Members about the middle of March next.

Library.

New additions have been made to the Library at No. 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, and volumes of those works which have been most in demand have been considerably increased. The attention of Members is directed to the conditions under which books may be had on loan. These conditions appear on page 21 of the Book of Arrangements. The Council will welcome gifts from Members of the Society of old or standard works on the Rose or gardening generally.

Lantern Slides.

The Society's Lantern Slides have been in greater demand than ever before. A new set is in course of preparation, and will be completed during the current year. Members wishing to have the loan of slides should make application at least three months in advance.

Advice to Members.

Advice on all matters connected with the Rose is gladly given to Members of the Society, and this branch of the Society's activities has been very much appreciated. Members of the Society are cordially invited to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, on any matters in connection with Rose cultivation as to which they experience any difficulty.

Shows in 1927.

Five Shows were held during the year. The Spring Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on April 22nd. The exhibits staged were an advance on past years in the number and quality of the blooms. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, honoured the Society by paying an early visit, and much admired the exhibits. As usual there was a crowded attendance of visitors during the afternoon. The difficulty in connection with overcrowding has now been entirely obviated.

The Summer Show was held in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Friday and Saturday, July 1st and 2nd. The large number and quality of the blooms staged was remarkable. As usual the Nurserymen's groups were the feature of the Show, and won the highest admiration from all visitors.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen was prevented by the weather conditions which prevailed from visiting the Show in the morning, but the disappointment was only temporary, as during the afternoon Her Majesty honoured the Society with a surprise visit, greatly to the delight of a very large number of loyal Members and visitors. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise also honoured the Society by a visit during the afternoon, and much admired the large groups.

The holding of the Show at Chelsea was in the nature of an experiment. In spite, however, of the awful weather conditions, the Show far exceeded expectations. The attendance of visitors on Friday was 24,000, and on Saturday 21,000—a record.

The Provincial Show was held at Cheltenham on Wednesday and Thursday, July 6th and 7th. The weather was all that could be

desired, and a wonderful display of blooms was staged. The Show was very highly organised, and the arrangements reflect the greatest credit on all concerned.

The Show of New Roses was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Friday, July 15th. At this Show no less than 94 new varieties of Roses were staged. The centre of interest was the competition for the *Daily Mail* Gold Cup, which was awarded to Mr. W. E. B. Archer, who was adjudged to have exhibited the best New Seedling Scented Rose. There was a very large number of interested visitors.

The Autumn Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Friday and Saturday, September 9th and 10th, and proved to be the finest Exhibition of Autumn Roses the Society has ever held. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The exhibits were of a very high order, while the lovely colourings and perfection of the blooms won the congratulations of not only our own Members, but many Colonial and American visitors.

The Rose Conference.

The Society is holding a Rose Conference in London on Monday, July 2nd. Further particulars will be issued in the Book of Arrangements, and it is hoped that Members will do their utmost to attend and take part. It will be recognized that a Conference of this kind cannot be a success unless it is well supported.

Trial Ground for Roses.

Arrangements have been made whereby during the current year a National Rose Society's Trial Ground for Roses will be established, wherein it is hoped to put to some practical test the qualities of the New Seedling Roses. Support has been promised by the most prominent Rose growers and raisers of New Seedlings. In the first instance it is intended that the establishment of the Trial Ground shall be in the nature of an experiment, to ascertain what practical advantage and assistance can thereby be obtained in Rose cultivation and ascertaining the peculiarities and characteristics of New Seedling Roses. If the experiment is successful, then this sphere of the Council's activities will be still further developed during the

course of the next few years. The Council hopes that it will be possible to make some more extensive reference to this matter in the Rose Annual for 1929.

Finance.

The financial position of the Society is highly satisfactory. The total receipts for the year, including the balance of £42 11s. 6d. brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £9,355 7s. 2d., and the total payments for the same period, including the sum of £2,103 15s. 3d., which has been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, amount to £9,163 9s. 7d., leaving a balance at the bankers of £191 17s. 7d. The Society has now a Reserve Fund of over £10,000.

The Council has with great regret to record the death during the year of many friends of the Society, some of them of very long standing, particularly Mr. A. E. Prince, who was a Member of the Council for very many years, and a most loyal and devoted worker in the Society's interests.

The Council has once more to express its great appreciation of the good work of the Local Hon. Secretaries and other friends in securing new members. The Council appeals to every Member to try and secure at least one friend as a new member during 1928, and so help to broaden the Society's work. In conclusion the Council have to acknowledge with gratitude the generous services rendered by Miss Willmott, F.L.S., one of the Society's Vice-Patronesses.



National Rose Society.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year Ending 31st December, 1927.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers and in hand—									
Current Account and cash in hand	38	1	6						
„ Dean Hole „ Fund „	4	10	0						
Edward Mawley Fund Balance transferred				42	11	6			
Subscriptions				7	10	3			
„ Prizes of Shows				7,531	3	10			
„ Amalgamated Societies (including medals)				701	6	6			
„ Advertisements in Society's Publications				79	2	6			
„ Sale of Society's Publications				346	4	4			
„ Special Prize Donations (exclusive of Plate)				36	13	5			
„ Investment \$1,000 Staten Island Edison Corporation Mortgage Gold Bonds repaid				6	16	6			
„ Deposits Slides received, less returned				215	19	4			
„ Interest—				4	0	0			
Consols less Tax	106	4	0						
Conversion Loan 3½% less Tax...	95	4	0						
Gt. Western Rly. Rent Charge less Tax	80	0	0						
Southern Rly. 5% Deb. Stock less Tax	24	0	0						
Staten Island Edison Corporation 6½% Bonds	10	12	9						
Gt. Lakes Power Co., Ltd., 6% Gold Bonds	4	17	11						
Mersey Docks 3½% Debenture Stock	21	0	0						
Bank Deposit Gross	50	17	4						
„ LESS Income Tax on Gross Interest...	392	16	0						
	8	17	0	383	19	0			
RESERVE AND NICKERSON FUND—				£9,355	7	2			
£5,033 9 6 Consols 2½%									
£3,400 0 0 Conversion Loan 3½% Inscribed Stock									
£2,800 0 0 Gt. Western Rly. 5% Rent Charge Stock									
£600 0 0 Southern Rly. 5% Debenture Stock									
\$500 Gt. Lakes Power Co., Ltd., 6% Gold Bonds									
£1,500 0 0 Mersey Docks & Harbour Board 3½% Debenture Stock									
£300 0 0 Metropolitan Water Board 3% Stock									
„ DEAN HOLE „ FUND—									
£129 5 8 Consols 2½%									
„ FOLEY HOBBS „ FUND—									
£147 4 0 Consols 2½%									

£9,355 7 2

I have examined the Books of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1927, and hereby certify the above Summary of Receipts and Payments to be in accordance therewith. All payments have been duly authorised by the Council and Vouched. The Bank Balances and the Securities representing the Investments of the Society have been verified by me.

(Sgd.) CHARLES BRANNAN,
Chartered Accountant.

9/10, King Street, E.C.2.
January, 1928.

(Sgd.) S. A. R. PRESTON-HILLARY,
Hon. Treasurer.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO OF THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY

- Title.** 1. The title of this Society is "The National Rose Society."
- Office.** 2. The Office of the Society shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Society.
- Objects.** 3. The Object of the Society is to encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.
- Membership.** 4. The Society shall consist of members paying annual subscriptions of either 21/- or 10/6 as they may elect, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary shall constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Society.

Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £10 10s. in lieu of an annual subscription of one guinea, or of £5 5s. in lieu of an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.

No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.

The rights and privileges of members of the Society shall be as follows :—

- (a) To receive copies of publications issued by the Society.
- (b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Society's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Society in conjunction with any local Society.

(c) To receive members' tickets of admission to the Society's Exhibitions.

(d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Society.

Subscriptions.

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary not later than February 1st in any year, and in default of such notice such member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

Application of income and funds.

6. The income and funds of the Society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Society.

Executive Council.

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Society shall, subject to these Rules, be vested in a Council consisting—

(a) Of the officers of the Society as hereinafter defined.

(b) Of the Past Presidents of the Society.

(c) Of twelve acting Vice-Presidents and thirty-six other members of the Society.

The members of the Council referred to under (c) shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Any vacancy occurring during the year (except a vacancy amongst the Past Presidents) may be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next annual general meeting. Twelve members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Appointment and Duties of Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society who shall be elected as hereafter provided and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting shall be the following :—

(a) A President of the Society who shall take the chair at all meetings of the Society and of the Council. No member of the Society shall hold the office of President for more than two consecutive years or be eligible for re-election as President for two years after the expiration of any second succeeding year of his tenure of office as President.

(b) A Deputy President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council.

- (c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Society's Banking Account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and
- (d) An Hon. Secretary who shall be responsible for all the secretarial work of the Society, and shall be Editor of the Society's publications. The Hon. Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Society.

These Officers shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the officers occurring during the year shall be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

Election of Hon.
Vice-Presidents
and Hon. Life
Members.

9. Such persons as the Society may desire to honour may, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Vice-Presidents or Hon. Life members of the Society, but they shall not as such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Society.

Hon. Vice-Presidents shall hold office for one year, but shall then be eligible for re-election.

Appointment of
Standing Com-
mittees.

10. The Council shall elect, not later than the month of February in each year, from amongst its members (exclusive of *ex-officio* members) the following Standing Committees :—

- (a) A Finance and General Purposes Committee which shall certify all accounts prior to their presentation to the Council for authority for payment, and shall consider and report to the Council on all questions of finance and expenditure, and on all general matters affecting the management of the Society.
- (b) An Exhibitions Committee which shall report to the Council on all matters in connection with the Society's Exhibitions.
- (c) A Publications Committee which shall be responsible to the Council for the Society's publications.

Each Standing Committee shall consist of ten members, and shall elect its own Chairman. No member of the Council shall serve on more than two Standing Committees, excepting the Chairman of each Committee, who shall be an *ex-officio* member of each of the other Standing Committees and the officers.

Five members of a Standing Committee shall form a quorum.

The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

Council Meetings.

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Hon. Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 12 members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

Financial Provisions.

12. The Bankers of the Society shall be Messrs. Coutts and Co., or such other bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Society's banking account shall be in the name of "The National Rose Society," and no cheques shall be drawn on the account without a resolution of the Council, which resolution shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council.

All cheques shall be signed by two of the following persons: the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, or the Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Society shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three members of the Society, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council.

Appointment of Auditor and Duties.

13. The Society shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certificated Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Society and the annual balance sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions.

14. The Society shall hold one or more Metropolitan Exhibitions in each year and Provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society.

The Council shall have power to make such Regulations for the management and conduct of Exhibitions, and such Rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such Regulations and Rules shall be binding on all members of the Society.

None but members of the Society shall exhibit at any of the Society's Exhibitions.

Affiliation of
Local Rose, etc.,
Societies.

15. Local Rose, or other similar societies, which offer not less than £15 (exclusive of Challenge Cups) in prizes for Roses annually may, with the approval of the Council, become affiliated to the Society on payment of an annual subscription of 10/6 and subject to their observing the Regulations for Exhibitions prescribed by the Council. Affiliated societies shall be entitled to receive copies of the National Rose Society's publications, and to offer for competition such medals of the National Rose Society as the Council may determine.

Nominations for
election of Hon.
and Acting Vice-
Presidents,
Officers and
Council.

16. The nominations for election of Hon. and Acting Vice-Presidents, Hon. Life members and officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate members of the Society for election as ordinary members of the Council. Members of the Society may make nominations for the election of ordinary members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two members of the Society and sent to the Hon. Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than November 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

Method of
Election.

17. The Hon. Secretary shall send to each member of the Society, with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting, a voting paper setting out the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Each member shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but not more than one vote may be given for any candidate.

Every voting paper shall be filled in and signed by the member voting, and returned endorsed Voting Paper, so as to reach the Honorary Secretary at least five clear days

before the Annual General Meeting. The provisions of this Rule as to the mode of voting with a note as to the total number of candidates that may be voted for shall be printed on the Voting Papers, and any Voting Paper which is out of time or does not conform to this Rule shall be void.

The Voting Papers shall be handed, unopened, to the Scrutineers (not less than two in number) appointed by the President, who shall count the same and report the result of the voting to the Annual General Meeting.

A record of the attendances of members of the Council at meetings since the preceding Annual General Meeting shall be sent with each Voting Paper.

Annual General Meeting.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 14 days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be held in January of each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

- (i) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
- (ii) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Society's Auditor.
- (iii) Reception of the report of the Scrutineers appointed by the President.
- (iv) Election of Auditor for ensuing year.
- (v) Other general business.

Special General Meeting.

19. A Special General Meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the Society, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 members of the Society stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General

Meeting. All voting at such meeting shall be by members of the Society in person, and no voting by proxy shall be allowed.

Removal of
Member's name
from List of
Members.

20. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any member of the Society, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting to remove the name of such member from the list of members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Society.

Alteration, etc., of
Rules.

21. These Rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded except at an Annual General Meeting or a Special Meeting of the Society, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.



Mary.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES.



ROSES FOR ROCK GARDENS.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON, Potters Bar.

Few forms of gardening have made a greater advance during the last five-and-twenty years than that of the design and planting of rock gardens. Formerly it was no uncommon thing to find the rockery, as it was then called, stowed away in the shadiest part of the grounds, where even the accommodating native ferns would, after two or three years, put forth signs of distress. Quite recently I saw one such garden in Lancashire where the ferns were dwindling away, obviously from lack of light and air. I recommended the lopping down of many overhanging branches for the relief of the ferns, but needless to say I did not advocate the introduction of Roses into this wilderness.

Another popular form of rock garden, consisting of a pyramid of small, pointed stones or clinkers intersected with shallow pockets of earth, all piled together in a meaningless way, and without any apparent design, is equally unsuitable for the cultivation of Roses. This travesty of a rock garden is still too frequently seen, but happily it is gradually giving place in small gardens to the useful rock border, or, where space permits, to the well-designed and well-placed rock garden; one which is formed by digging out the soil and making a valley with intersecting paths and gentle accessible slopes.

Here the varying aspects and the cool root run afforded by the large stones, firmly sunk into deep and well-made soil, promise a congenial home for some of the smaller Rose species, and it is chiefly to the species we shall look for suitable plants for our rock gardens.

Teas and Hybrid Teas should be grown in the Rose garden proper ; polyantha pompons are best planted closely in beds on the lawn, or as edgings to wide borders of the stronger growing Hybrid Teas.

None of these, beautiful as they are, lend themselves to the informal effect we are aiming at in planting our rock gardens, whereas many of the dwarf species, though full of grace and daintiness, are neither sufficiently showy nor continuous in bloom to hold their own against the hybrids. In this short article, therefore, I propose to tell of some of the species and old-fashioned garden varieties which have done well on our own rock garden.

If it is desired to screen the rockery from the rest of the grounds, this may conveniently be done by making a low earth wall on its north side, and planting on it a hedge of the dwarf Scotch Roses, garden varieties of *R. spinosissima*. These quickly form a dense little screen which, during the latter half of May and in early June, will be covered with innumerable sweet-scented blossoms of pink, white and blush. The yellow variety is not so robust as these. According to Mr. Rivers it is a hybrid raised in France. In his *Rose Amateur's Guide* Mr. Rivers states that in some of the Scotch nurserymen's catalogues as many as 200 or 300 named varieties of Scotch Roses are given ; now we are fortunate if we can find a dozen. With the exception of the blush pink Stanwell Perpetual the Scotch Roses give no second bloom, but if kept well pruned they always look neat—the miniature leaves are bright green in early spring, and take on a sober russet tint in autumn. The plentiful berries are black ; these, if new varieties are wanted, may be sown in October in pots of fine earth, when, according to Mr. Rivers, " the succeeding spring they will come up and bloom in perfection the following season." Our native Burnet Rose, *R. spinosissima*, with milk-white flowers and creeping underground habit, is a charming little plant, and may well be given a place on quite a small rock garden. Years ago, when playing golf on the Aberdovey Links a batch of this Burnet Rose frequently bunkered an erratic shot. Walking round the Links recently I was sorry to find this attractive bunker had been cleared away, whether by the too vehement mashies or by the too ardent groundsmen I cannot say. Our own plant, which has occupied the same little compartment on our rock garden for some 20 years,

was sent to us from the Seascale Golf Links, where I hope the Burnet Rose still flourishes.

R. nitida from North America is another species which would make a dwarf hedge or dividing line. It does not grow more than about 18 inches high, has fragrant, rosy red flowers, followed in autumn by round, polished, crimson berries; the leaves, stems and prickles also become bright scarlet; a patch of *R. nitida*, especially if the old wood is cut right out each spring, has an exceedingly cheerful effect even in mid-winter. *Nitida* increases by stolons in the same way as the Scotch Roses; these must be pulled up from time to time to prevent them encroaching on some less vigorous neighbour.

The little Corsican Rose, prettily named **R. seraphina**, makes an attractive dwarf bush. It has extremely prickly stems and bright rose-pink flowers, succeeded by small, round, crimson berries. This variety seeds freely on our rock garden.

R. foliolosa is a dainty little species sometimes scarcely more than six inches high, with smooth, pointed leaves and deliciously scented rose-coloured blossoms. It differs from most species in being practically thornless.

R. humilis is another dwarf species with single pink flowers which creeps underground and is effective, not only in summer, but also in autumn, on account of its brightly-coloured berries. A cross between *R. foliolosa* and *rugosa* has the advantage of being perpetual flowering, but it requires a good deal more room than the true *R. foliolosa*. It grows two feet high, and is rather spreading in habit.

Schneezweg, another hybrid of *rugosa* crossed with *bracteata*, makes a good dwarf bush if kept well pruned. Its snowy-white, semi-double flowers are very beautiful, and appear freely in the late summer or autumn. I regret to say our plant of *Schneezweg* has disappeared, and I have not been able to find it in any of our English catalogues.

R. ferox, commonly called the hedgehog, or bird's-nest Rose, is a hardy little species with white flowers and small leaves. It is remark-

able for the fish-hooklike thorns, which clothe the shoots so plentifully that they make it into an impenetrable little bush, and give it almost the appearance of a bird's-nest; hence its nickname.

R. Andersoni has blossoms of a specially attractive shade of bright pure pink, which are longer lived than most single Roses, and are followed by bright red berries. These berries appear to be unusually hard or bitter, for I always notice they are the last of the Rose hips to fall victims to the onslaughts of the thrushes and blackbirds.

R. lucida is another pretty species. Its flowers are rosy red, and are followed by orange scarlet berries; but perhaps the chief attraction of *R. lucida* lies in its glossy green foliage, which in autumn turns to an almost purple red. Neither *R. Andersoni* nor *R. lucida* are so dwarf as some of the species I have described; they grow into bushes two to three feet high and would, therefore, not be suitable for quite small rock gardens; but if carefully pruned their habit is neat. On the top of a mound on our own rock garden a plant of *Andersoni*, though flowering and fruiting freely, has a much dwarfer habit than a plant of the same variety in a border.

The **Miniature Provence**, or pompon Roses, now seldom seen, make charming little plants for the rock garden.

The only three we have cultivated are the dwarf **Rose de Meaux**—one white, one rosy lilac, and the slightly taller variety called **Spong**, which has cup shaped pink blossoms; they are all deliciously scented.

Whenever we have been able to show a little vase of *Spong* or *de Meaux* in a "Representative Group of Cut Roses" at the N.R.S. Summer Show, it has called forth attention and admiration. These little Roses require a richer soil than is necessary for the species.

The **Burgundy Rose**, sometimes called the dwarf French Rose, has very double bright rose-coloured blossoms, while the **Tuscany**, a variety of *Gallica*, has fragrant, dark crimson flowers. These also need good soil.

There remain the **R. Lawranceana**, or Fairy Roses, and these are so tiny in all their parts that the smallest rock garden could make room for them. Moreover, they have the advantage over the other Roses I have mentioned in that they flower throughout the summer, being varieties of *Rosa indica*, and not in any way connected with the annual Fairy Roses, which are seedlings of the polyantha pompons.

Some writers appear to regard *R. Lawranceana* as too tender for open air culture. I can only say we have two or three plants of the variety *Minima* on a sunny, dry spot on our rock garden which have stood without any protection whatever the rigours of some twenty winters. In a mild season they keep their foliage, and their tiny pink flowers usually appear about the middle of May. We possess one Rose even smaller than these. It was sent me by a lady from Cheshire. It is evidently a miniature variety of *Rosa indica sanguinea*, and has crimson flowers of much the same colour as *Cramoisie Supérieure*—the whole plant is not more than three inches high.

In the interesting catalogue sent out by Mr. T. Smith, of Newry, he describes **R. Rouletti** with "exquisitely-shaped pink flowers produced continuously" as the tiniest of all Roses. I shall certainly add it to our own collection of dwarf varieties.

To my mind all rock gardens are improved by the introduction here and there of plants of a shrubby habit. No doubt some of these should be evergreens, in order that the garden should not be without interest in winter; but I hope that my readers will think I have made out a case for Roses on the rock garden, and that those who plant any of these varieties may find they have added to the interest of their garden, not only throughout the summer, but that such varieties as *R. nitida*, *R. lucida* and *R. Andersoni*, will by their tinted foliage and scarlet hips give a touch of welcome colour to the dark days of autumn and early winter.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH.

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

Amongst the number of New Roses of recent years there has been none in my opinion to surpass Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. I have had it in my garden for some three or four years, and both as a maiden and cutback it has done exceedingly well. The blooms generally come singly on long stiff stems, and the delightful colour deep glowing pink, shaded pale pink, is most attractive. The foliage is somewhat sparse, but the deep brown wood is covered with short white thorns. Very sweetly scented. So far I have not noticed any trace of Mildew, or Black Spot on any of the plants, but they are all on the Cutting Briar Stock.



MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (H.T.).



ROSES IN THE LANDSCAPE.

By GEORGE M. TAYLOR, Edinburgh.

“The rose doth deserve the chieftest and most principal place amongst all flowers whatsoever; being not only esteemed for his beautie, vertues, and his fragrant smell, but also because it is the honour and ornament of our English sceptre.”

—JOHN GERARDE. 1560.

Roses are not generally associated with what is commonly known as “landscape gardening.” We are all familiar with the various beds and borders of gardens devoted in whole or part to the Rose, but it is not with that particular aspect that we are concerned in this article. The term “landscape” denotes a much wider employment of the Rose with bolder planting schemes than those in the ordinary garden. The use of Roses in the landscape is by no means common. It is true, of course, that no planter could ever hope to gain the effect from Roses that he can from such subjects as deciduous and evergreen trees, many of which have a nobility of stature that no Rose can possibly attain; but he can, nevertheless, with the aid of many members of the genus *Rosa*, introduce many features into planting work which would otherwise be impossible.

If we accept the term “landscape” literally, that is to say—the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view; the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it—it is obvious that Roses can only play a very minor part in that picture. This minor part, however, lends a certain enchantment to the whole and provides an attractive and pleasing harmony. The labours of modern raisers have been devoted almost entirely to the production of varieties suitable for bedding and decorative purposes. They cannot be blamed for that; the demand has been overwhelmingly in favour of such Roses, and has been so for many years. Loudon, in his monumental *Encyclo-*

paedia of Gardening, away back in 1826, wrote :—" Roses are generally planted in the front of shrubberies, and in borders; they are also planted by themselves in Rose gardens or rosaries." That fashion still holds good, and has been worthily catered for ever since. It will be apparent, then, that we must have only a limited number of Roses suitable for landscape work. The fact remains, however, that there are Roses in existence which are suitable for the purpose, and they are dealt with in the matter that follows.

I cannot do better than introduce at this point what a great lover of Roses and shrubs wrote in regard to the planting of the former for effect. He grew a vast collection in his day, and he had a great knowledge of old varieties and species. "Some day," he wrote, "probably we shall see Rose gardens made very much as nature makes them. My ideal is a rocky ravine, where the free climbing and trailing kinds will fight with the trees and shrubs growing at the highest points. The ledges will all have their particular colony, be it *rugosa*, briar, or other single kinds; the larger interspaces will be filled with the freer Bourbons, the strong Mosses, *Chinas*, etc., and the lower parts carpeted with the various creeping kinds—the *Burnet*, the various Scotch Roses, the dwarf Damask or French Roses, where prominent positions will be occupied by specimens of the various kinds, which, let alone, will literally grow into trees; where a place will be found for every group; where the fruiting kinds will tell their autumn story; as also will those whose leaves take on brilliant tints of orange, lemon, crimson, etc.; where none will be confined within the narrow limits of a geometrical bed, or be crucified to iron bars or chains." That fine old horticulturist had a vision of dealing with Roses away from the stereotyped methods of ordinary gardens.

The Roses for effect in landscape work, it need hardly be stated, are not the Roses that are popular to-day, and there is no reason why the sorts about to be mentioned should not be as equally popular as some of the flowering shrubs that now adorn many places. The objection given as to the lack of popularity of some of the species of Roses is that they flower for only a limited period. But what shrub, it may be asked, will flower for a longer period? The fact is that many of the sorts and species mentioned here are seldom seen in gardens;

they are becoming scarce, and many are almost on the verge of extinction. They are rapidly passing out of commerce, and if this article awakens an interest in some of those old things it will not have been written in vain. The older varieties—the intrinsic beauty of some of them is very great—are dealt with first, and a few of the best species are then reviewed.

Of the older Roses that, happily, still survive the Albas are probably the most fragrant of all. The old Celestial Rose—Alba Coeleste—still adorns many an old garden, and when it is in flower it is one of the loveliest of all flowering shrubs. It will attain a height of seven feet or more, and so, too, will Maiden's Blush. They are very similar; they are both beautiful, and their fragrance is supreme. Grouped with them, and capable of equal stature, we have *Rosa alba plena*, the double white cottage garden Rose. Roses such as these are charming flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more largely used than they are for effect in shrubbery or on the outskirts of the wood. *Rosa alba plena* planted in bold groups against a background of dark conifers or other evergreen trees makes a noble and outstanding effect. The modern Rose garden has no use for these sweet old Roses. There is a fashion arising in hardy flowering shrubs. Can anyone tell us finer examples of flowering shrubs than the Roses mentioned?

Vigorous growing Moss Roses are Old Purple and Cumberland Belle. The Old Purple is a most vigorous grower, and I have had plants ten feet in height. Cumberland Belle is a pretty silvery Rose in colour, and these two sorts are not inclined to mildew, which is the curse of most of the other members of this teratological section. Other Moss Roses which form fairly large bushes are *Muscosa japonica*, a fine crimson; *Marie de Blois*, rosy-cerise; and *Reine d'Anjou*, a very soft pink. All these Moss Roses are very sweet.

The old Bourbon Roses are grand for autumn effect, and several are capable of forming large bushes, and make fine specimens. Bourbon Queen, deep rose, will make an attractive bush or a lovely hedge. Why should hedges be made so consistently of privet, beech or some notoriously dull subject of like character? Madam Baron Veillard, a rosy-cerise Bourbon, makes a splendid bush, and the same may be

said of Souvenir de la Malmaison. Madam Isaac Pereire, a big, lumpy, vivid carmine flower, is one of the sweetest of all Roses. What a pity it is that these fine, fragrant old Roses are dropping out of commerce ! They may be no good in modern gardens where bedding out is the main scheme, but in broader landscape work they equal—if they do not excel—any flowering shrub generally employed for work of such a character. There are a number of these old Bourbons that are well worthy of consideration in all bold planting schemes. Charles Lawson, rosy-pink, needs support, for it is best on a wall, or may be sent up some old tree. Few modern climbers can actually rival it, yet it has almost disappeared. It still survives in some old gardens, and is greatly prized by those who are still fortunate to possess it. Mrs. Paul, blush white; Shakespeare, rose; and Robusta, deep crimson, are other vigorous Bourbons. Sorts in this section that will make hedges are Robusta, Madam I. Pereire, Mrs. Paul, Shakespeare and Bourbon Quéén.

Before passing from the Bourbons a word in regard to the introduction of the race may be of interest. Rivers, in his *Rose Amateur's Guide*, published nearly ninety years ago, states: At the Isle of Bourbon the inhabitants generally enclose their land with hedges made of two rows of Roses, one row of the common China Rose, the other of the Red Four Seasons. Monsieur Perichon, a proprietor at St. Benoist, in the Isle, in planting one of these hedges, found amongst his young plants one very different from the others in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year, and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from the above two Roses, *which, at the time, were the only sorts known on the island*. Monsieur Bréon arrived at Bourbon in 1817, as botanical traveller for the government of France, and curator of the Botanical and Naturalisation Garden there. He propagated this Rose very largely, and sent plants and seeds of it, in 1822, to Monsieur Jaques, gardener at the Chateau de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them amongst the Rose cultivators of France. M. Bréon named it "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon." Bréon was convinced that it was a hybrid from one of the above Roses, *i.e.*, either the Common China or the Red Four Seasons. The perpetual flowering character of the Bourbons is accounted for when we consider the parentage I have

noted. Charles Lawson, the grand old climber which I have already mentioned, was discovered amongst some Roses from the Continent, and its origin is a mystery. Some modern enthusiasts may deplore this harking back to Roses of the past, but I ask them to name a climbing Rose that can rival Charles Lawson.

The Tea section must also come in for notice in an article where we are dealing with Roses that are capable of forming large bushes that can vie with flowering shrubs in landscape work. In the majority of cases, no doubt, the varieties in this section died out because many were not just as hardy as they might have been; but one of the best was Madam Hector Leuilliot. This was a good grower, and I had some fine examples of it ten years ago in East Lothian. The colour was a striking combination of orange and carmine. Madam Wagram, Comtesse de Turenne, was another Rose that made large bushes, and they were very attractive in autumn. Madam Jules Gravereaux, too, is also worthy of notice where large bushes are the aim of the planter.

The Hybrid Perpetuals were not, of course, free enough in their floral capabilities to please modern Rosarians, and this race is rapidly disappearing from commerce. But there are one or two varieties, rightly or wrongly incorporated in this section, that deserve mention. My favourite is Goerge Arends. The flowers, which are very shapely, are a delicate pink in colour, and are borne in the greatest profusion. Its scent is very sweet. It makes a big bush, and it is a most telling plant when in full flower. This Rose has practically gone out of cultivation also, and it is remarkable that such should be the case. It is really a noble flowering shrub. Gloire de Rosomanes, although it is not a Hybrid Perpetual, is also a good perpetual flowering variety, and its influence can be traced in many of the good old hybrid sorts. If it is grown upon a pillar it will reach a height of from ten to fifteen feet, and it will flower from the end of June until October. Gloire de Rosomanes may be called a Bengal hybrid if one judges from its character, and there was no indication as to its parentage when Vibert sent it out as long ago as 1825. When dealing with it the merits of Zephirine Drouhin, which, I suppose, is practically a Bourbon, may also be noted. Although sent out in 1868 it is still popular, and many growers appreciate its value as a hedge plant or as a bush. I plead that some of the old Bourbons might be tested against Zephirine

Drouhin, and I am certain that their merits would appeal to all lovers of the flower.

There is a large choice amongst single Roses. We may begin with the Penzance Briars and end with some of the species. For semi-wild places in woodland or garden there is a goodly selection of Penzance Briars, all of which will make great bushes. Of the Austrian Roses the best are Austrian Yellow and Harrisonii. The former makes a large bush when it becomes well established, and when it is smothered with its golden yellow, single blossoms it is, indeed, an attractive specimen. Harrisonii, too, is especially good as a bush. Its semi-double flowers are very free. Persian Yellow I do not advise. I have found that it is a prolific source of infection where Black Spot is concerned. *Rosa xanthina* is another single Rose which must be included in the Austrian Briar section. It is a very charming thing, and its soft yellow flowers are very pretty. It is not, perhaps, such a tall grower as the others which I have mentioned in this section, but where it becomes established it is most effective. The Sweet Briar may be left out, and where sweetness of foliage is wanted the substitute is *Rosa rubiginosa magnifica*, which is really a glorified form of the old Sweet Briar. It has much larger flowers than the type, and the perfume of the foliage is quite as strong. In this section there are the double scarlet and double white forms of the Sweet Briar, but they are really poor things, and further mention of them is unnecessary.

The old Scotch Roses, with their small foliage and flowers, are, for the most part, of dwarf habit, but they are good for furnishing a poor bit of soil where nothing else will grow. Their fault is their very limited flowering season. The best grower, and one of the most beautiful, is *Rosa spinosissima maxima*, sometimes known as *R. altaica*. It has fairly large, pure white flowers, and these are followed in autumn by blackish berries. Well grown specimens of this species always cause surprise. Here again, however, one can only deplore the fleeting character of the exquisite flowers.

R. hispida is a species which is well worthy of an outstanding place amongst flowering shrubs. It has foliage somewhat reminiscent of the *spinosissima* group, but the soft yellow flowers remind one of a sulphur-coloured *Anemone japonica*. This makes a nice bush, and it is a plant that will thrive anywhere; but it amply repays a little

generosity in its cultivation. It is sometimes listed as *R. lutescens*. *R. Hugonis*, of more recent introduction, requires no commendation, as it is fairly well known. It makes a spectacular bush. For vigour few of the species can surpass *R. macrophylla*. It has foliage that is quite distinct from that of any other Rose, and it actually reminds one of an Acacia. The single, pink flowers are carried on very dark coloured stems. This species was one of the strongest I grew, and established plants about twelve feet in height were always a pleasure in the height of the flowering season. There is a form of this species with much deeper coloured flowers, but I have never grown it and cannot, therefore, say anything about it. *Rosa alba*, the single form of the old double white, makes noble bushes, and the flowers are very sweet. They are followed in autumn by a host of brightly-coloured berries. It will bear comparison with any white flowering shrub we possess. *R. Moyesii*, from China, is well known now, and it is appreciated not only for its very lovely distinct crimson flowers, but also for its curious fruits. It makes a grand companion to *R. alba*, and the one enhances the beauty of the other. The form of *Moyesii* known as *Fargesii* need not be planted.

R. moschata alba, sometimes found in catalogues as *nivea*, is another species that is capable of making a large bush. It has pure, white flowers faintly tinted with blush, and a decided musk perfume. *R. sericea pteracantha* is notable for its large translucent spines, but its flowers are not of much account. *R. Omiensis*, of more recent introduction, is a species with the same spinal characteristics, and there is a form of this with yellow flowers. *R. scabrata* is a strong growing species with flesh-coloured flowers, and the Garland Rose, *R. polyantha*, is grand for covering old trees, arches or banks. The flowers are white and fragrant. The fruits of such Roses as *R. Nuttalliana*, *R. pomifera*, *R. Nutkana*, and *R. pisocarpa* are useful for autumn effect.

Of single Roses *Le Reve*, golden yellow, is one of the best for a large bush. *Isobel*, too, makes a most charming shrub. Where vigorous bushes are required amongst the Moss Roses note should be taken of the Old Purple, and Cumberland Belle is a light Rose moss sort that is also strong in growth. In the *Rugosa* section there are *Conrad F. Meyer*, *Madam Georges Bruant*, *Blanche Double de Coubert*, and *Madam Chas. F. Worth*.

For covering sloping banks or growing over the edge of rocks the *Wichuraianas* are unequalled. Some of the old climbing sorts that are rapidly passing out of commerce are grand for sending up trees, and in this respect they are certainly better than ivy. Take, for instance, *Seagull*. In the collection of lantern slides sent out by this society there is one of this variety 25 feet in height. It is a seedling from *moschata*. That species, with its variety *grandiflora*, is a rampant grower. A word must also be said for some of the Musk Hybrids such as *Danæ*, *Moonlight*, *Pax*, and *Penelope*. They make splendid bushes and continue in flower for a long season.

This article does not presume to give a full list of all the Roses that are suitable for use in the manner of flowering shrubs for the ennoblement of the landscape and garden, but it mentions one or two most suitable kinds for such a purpose. In these days Roses are rapidly being reduced to bedding plants, and Climbers are reduced to the adornment of pillars or arches. The Rose has been well named "The Queen of Flowers," and it is a pity that nearly all of the old strong growing sorts are being allowed to drop out of cultivation. There can be no doubt about the fact that those robust and vigorous growers are not for the average garden, but, nevertheless, there are many very large gardens and woodlands adjoining where they are neglected in favour of trees and shrubs. Hedges, too, are composed of subjects that cannot rival for a moment some of the fine Roses that are equally suitable for the same purpose. Very recently I was called into a garden where a disused quarry was a bit of an eyesore. The rock face was about 20 feet high, and its nakedness was a source of worry to the owner of the garden. I advised the planting of some vigorous *Wichuraianas* at the top, and these soon trailed down over the rock and completely hid it. It is remarkable how quickly they grow when allowed to droop in this manner. There can be no question about the fact that Roses can be used in the landscape to a far greater extent than they are at present, and their incorporation in such planting work can only enhance the effect of any scheme that may be laid out. I have already stated that many Roses are really flowering shrubs of the greatest beauty, and that it is a pity that we are rapidly losing sight of many of the best of them.



PERFUME (H.T.).
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to Mr. GEORGE MARRIOTT.

PERFUME.
(H.T.)

Raised by Mr. G. MARRIOTT, Carlton, Notts.

A very sweet Rose. The colour is a rich velvety crimson. The blooms are somewhat thin with lovely golden stamens, but are of a large size when fully expanded. The blooms, as its name implies, are very sweetly scented. The foliage is a,reddy green, fairly free of Mildew. Of vigorous habit it will make a fine bedder. This Rose was raised by an amateur who deserves our congratulations.

CLIMBING ROSES AND CLIMBING SPORTS.

**Introductory Note by H. R. DARLINGTON, President, N.R.S.,
Potters Bar.**

The papers which follow were asked for in order to obtain some information on Climbing Roses other than those Climbers which are usually grouped under the name of Ramblers, which flower in trusses or bunches, and are chiefly represented in our gardens to-day by the multiflora and wichuraiana hybrids, together with a few of the older Ayrshire group. It was not intended to deal with these.

The special attention of the writers was directed to six points : (1) the constancy of the varieties ; (2) their treatment in planting and pruning ; (3) freedom of flowering and vigour of habit ; (4) liability to mildew and black spot ; (5) evergreen varieties, *i.e.*, those which remain green through the winter, and (6) the best twelve varieties.

The result has been that special attention has been given to the group of Climbing Sports of the H.T.'s, a group which has greatly increased of late years, and which present several interesting questions of treatment, not all of which can be considered as finally solved.

The constancy of the variety is a question that concerns the Climbing Sports, and means the uniformity with which plants propagated from the Climbing form will continue to show the Climbing habit. In this connection it does not mean constancy in flowering.

Nearly all the Climbing forms, when budded from, are apt to give a certain proportion of plants which revert to the dwarf type. Thus buds taken from Climbing Caroline Testout will probably give a high

proportion of Climbing forms, while those from Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant usually gave plants of which the greater part, though often more vigorous than the dwarf stock, had not sufficient length of growth to be classed as Climbers.

Mr. Levy has given a useful list of these Climbing Sports arranged in order of their introduction, from which it will be noticed that, as a group, they are comparatively modern. Their manner of appearance bears much resemblance to that of the Hybrid Teas themselves. First came Climbing Capt. Christy, in 1881, followed only at a long interval by the Climbing forms of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Mrs. W. J. Grant. Though a fine Rose when it came right and sweetly scented, I always found Climbing Capt. Christy disappointing. It made fine, fat buds that seemed as though they must produce a magnificent flower, but it was only rarely that this expectation was realised. Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria proved hopelessly "leggy," and impossible to keep clothed at the base. The only hope for it was to plant it in some position where this did not prove unsightly and allow it to produce its long growths and heavy flowers on high.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, which soon followed was, I think, the first real success in its Climbing form. Planted against a south wall, for many years it gave me the earliest well-formed flowers of the year.

Climbing Caroline Testout, which came next, is still in my opinion one of the most satisfactory of the Climbing group. So good is it that many have suggested it must be a seedling, not a sport from the dwarf variety; but I have seen no proof of this.

Climbing Papa Gontier was also a success, being a fine grower with lovely flowers, but difficult to keep clothed to the base, even when planted against a wall.

Climbing Lady Ashtown was the last Climbing form of the first decade of the century of any real service; though like its dwarf form it is liable to fungoid attack, it does not, in my garden, suffer so much from this as the dwarf, and with a little trouble may be kept free from disease.

With the second decade of the century the entry of these Climbing forms began greatly to increase, and we now expect, almost as a matter of course, the Climbing form of any H.T. that becomes popular to follow without any long delay.

Attempts are being made to find a method of propagation that may assist in securing constancy in these Climbing Sports, and some have thought that by budding from the running shoots instead of budding, as is usually done, from a shoot that has recently flowered, success would be more probable. Only this summer I saw in a Nursery garden a row of Climbing Ophelia budded in this way, in which the reversion to the dwarf form was remarkably small. Mr. Cant, however, considers that in his experience it makes little difference. I fear that we must admit that there is still a good deal of luck in the matter. Personally I happen to think well of the constancy of Climbing Chatenay, because two years ago I budded five plants, of which all but one showed the Climbing habit to a greater or less extent; but a larger experience might give a different result.

The question of planting does not call for much remark except in the choice of a position. The Climbing Sports are nearly all difficult to keep clothed down to the base, and hence a position at the foot of a wall or trellis, on which the stems can be trained more or less horizontally, or at a considerable slant, is to be preferred to that of a pergola or pillar, when the choice is available. All our authors recognise this in greater or less degree, and some advise the planting of a dwarf plant of the same variety at or near the base of the Climber in order to cover the defect.

If the plant has to be trained on pillars or pergola great care in pruning is required, and an endeavour should be made to obtain a plant with a number of shoots which can be pruned in such a way as to make a sort of ladder, in which the top of each stem comes at an interval of about a foot above the one below it. This is not easy, as the plant has to be built up from the base. If too much attention is paid to keeping stems all the way up the pillar, and there are few stems, there may be a difficulty in securing sufficient growth from the base to make a satisfactory pillar.

There is some difference of opinion among our authors as to pruning the first year after planting. Nearly all recognise that severe pruning may tend to make the plant revert to the dwarf type. This is a well-known peculiarity of the Climbing Sports, and the majority of our authors prefer to leave the stems as long as possible the first year, merely reducing the shrivelled or unsound wood. This course is probably right where the plants are to cover a wall or trellis, and the shoots can be trained obliquely; but there is a certain danger in doing so where the stems have to be trained upright, as on a pillar; the danger being that the plant may fail to make basal shoots, and a plant that so fails and confines its activity to one or two stems that have become hard is, as Mr. Glassford recognises, of little value. Perhaps it is for some such reason that a few of our authors consider it best to prune hard the first year. They risk the chance of the plant reverting to the dwarf type, in order to make as certain as may be of obtaining basal shoots. Perhaps it is a choice of evils, and each grower must consider which he regards as the lesser evil of the two. If, however, it is desired that the plant should ultimately be a Climber, it is safest to leave the shoots as long as practicable, bending them down for a time to encourage new growth from the base.

This peculiarity of the Climbing Sports may, in some cases, be taken advantage of where it is desired to grow a bed of rather stronger habit than the dwarf variety. The bed is planted with the Climbing Sport, selecting where selection is possible those plants which have not made too vigorous a growth, and they are then pruned hard back in the Spring following planting. I have done this in the past with success in the case of Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant and Climbing H. V. Machin. The latter, however, is not a true Climber, the shoots not often being more than some 4 feet in length. More recently I have treated in this way a small bed of Climbing Irish Fireflame, and the resulting growths have been scarcely so strong as the ordinary plants of Irish Elegance.

Most of the other matters to which attention was directed must prove determining factors in the selection of the varieties to be recommended, and I need not deal with them separately.

Taking first the Climbing Sports, I find the most popular are as follows :—

	Votes		Votes
Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot	8	Climbing Lady Ashtown ...	5
„ Ophelia ...	8	„ Mrs. H. Stevens ...	5
„ Paul Lédé ...	8	„ Mme. Butterfly ...	4
„ Mme. Abel Chatenay...	7	„ General McArthur.	4
„ Caroline Testout ...	7	„ Irish Fireflame ...	3
„ Lady Hillingdon ...	6	„ Richmond ...	3

The list is a good one and contains little to quarrel with. Climbing Mme. Butterfly would doubtless have been higher if it were better known. With me Climbing Richmond has proved a failure, though I have tried it four times from different Nurserymen in the hope of lighting on a good stock, while Climbing Irish Fireflame, though quite vigorous, has not yet shown a true Climbing habit in my garden.

Of Climbing Roses which are not Sports the list of those receiving more than one vote is as follows :—

	Votes		Votes
Mermaid ...	6	Phyllis Bide ...	3
Paul's Scarlet Climber	6	William Allen Richardson..	3
Lady Waterlow ...	5	Zéphirine Drouhin ...	3
Paul's Lemon Pillar ...	5	Chastity ...	2
Allen Chandler ...	4	Gloire de Dijon ...	2
Mme. Alfred Carrière ...	4	Gruss an Teplitz ...	2

The diversity of opinion in the case of these Roses is, as might perhaps have been expected, much greater than in that of the Climbing Sports. In my opinion Paul's Scarlet Climber, being a Hybrid wichuraiana, should not have been included, and neither Phyllis Bide nor Gruss an Teplitz are true Climbers, though each, if allowed to do so, will make a big bush. If substitutes are required possibly one might suggest Alister Stella Gray, Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch, and for a red either François Crousse or Ards Rover.

It is interesting to notice that Mr. Taylor suggests that Charles Lawson should be given a new trial. This was one of the Hybrid Bourbons, other members of which group were Coupe d'Hébé and Paul Peiras. To most of us these Roses are only known as a distant memory, or in the pages of Dean Hole. They are only Summer flowering, and even he, writing before the perpetual flowering of the Hybrid Tea was known, recommends that they should "be placed at the back of beds or on either side of walks with other Roses, because, only blooming once, they are wont to look conspicuously dreary in solitude and separation when their summer flowers have fallen."

Except where they are chiefly cultivated for their foliage similar criticism might be applied to most of the wild species of Rose, and perhaps where we grow these old Summer flowering forms, such as Charles Lawson, we should treat them in the same manner as the wild species, and use them in borders outside the Rose garden proper, where they can be mingled with other flowering shrubs which are not expected individually to afford a continuous display.

I cannot recall Roses of the Hybrid Bourbon family treated as Climbers, my recollection of them being confined to some big bushes that had lingered in out-of-the-way corners; but as they were strong growers they may doubtless be used as Mr. Taylor recommends.

By LEWIS LEVY, Sittingbourne.

As I begin to write this contribution to the symposium on Climbing Roses and Sports, snow covers the ground and the consideration of winter sports and Switzerland seems more suitable than the subject of this article, but here goes.

As this article will be chiefly devoted to the subject of Climbing forms of dwarf H.T.'s, T's and Perns., it seems convenient to give a list of these at present in commerce in order of date :—

1881.—Climbing Captain Christy (H.P.).

1897.—Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.).

1899.—Climbing Mrs. W. T. Grant (H.T.) (inclined to revert).

- 1902.—Climbing Caroline Testout (H.T.).
 1903.—Climbing Papa Gontier (H.T.) (best on south wall).
 1908.—Climbing Liberty (H.T.) (not over vigorous).
 1909.—Climbing Lady Ashtown (H.T.) (not too constant;
 inclined to mildew).
 1911.—Climbing Mme. Jules Grolez (H.T.).
 1912.—Climbing Richmond (H.T.).
 Climbing Marquise de Sinety (H.T.) (not too vigorous).
 1913.—Climbing Paul Lédé (H.T.).
 1914.—Climbing Mélanie Soupert (H.T.) (rather tender; best
 with south aspect).
 1915.—Climbing Sunburst (H.T.).
 1916.—Climbing Irish Fireflame (H.T.) (rather tender; only
 fairly constant).
 1917.—Climbing Lady Hillingdon (T.).
 Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau (Pern.).
 Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).
 1919.—Climbing H. V. Machin (H.T.) (not too vigorous).
 1920.—Climbing Ophelia (H.T.).
 1921.—Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.) (slow grower;
 not a fixed sport).
 Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot (Pern.).
 1922.—Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).
 Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.).
 1923.—Climbing General McArthur (H.T.).
 Climbing Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).
 1924.—Climbing Golden Ophelia (H.T.).
 Climbing Laurent Carle (H.T.).
 Climbing Lyon Rose (Pern.).
 Climbing Willowmere (Pern.).
 1925.—Climbing Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).
 Climbing Los Angeles (Pern.).
 Climbing Sunstar (Pern.).
 1926.—Climbing Mme. Butterfly (H.T.).
 1927.—Climbing Souv. de Georges Pernet (Pern.).

Of the above the following are amongst the most constant :—
 Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Richmond, Climbing Paul Lédé,

Climbing Mélanie Soupert, Climbing Lady Greenall, Climbing H. V. Machin, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward, Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing Mme. Butterfly.

From the above it will be seen that this form of Climber has only been available in any variety within the last decade ; in fact up to the beginning of the War there were only about a dozen different sorts to select from, but now we have the whole range of colours at our disposal, and so can enrich the walls, fences, pergolas and pillars in our gardens with these continuous blooming sports instead of being dependent chiefly on ramblers, as in the past ; and so we have bloom from the beginning of June until the frosts of Autumn, instead of having to be content with a month of summer display.

In the treatment of these Roses the preliminaries necessary for their well-being are often neglected. They require ample root room, and the soil must be good and well mixed with manure, and an adequate system of drainage is essential to enable the grower to appreciate their true beauties, whether as pillar Roses, on walls, or grown as specimen plants on lawns.

Planting.—A hole with a diameter of from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet and a depth of at least 3 feet should be dug ; in fact the larger and deeper the hole the better, for the fact that these Roses will probably be kept in the same place for a good many years renders it necessary to provide them with a much greater amount of root room than would be required for dwarfs which are pruned hard back every year, so that extra care must be taken in the preparation of the ground and the planting of them. The soil which has been removed from the hole should be enriched with some well-decayed farm manure before being replaced. When planted against a wall or fence it is best to train the branches as nearly horizontally as possible in order to induce the production of new shoots from the base by checking the upward flow of the sap, and so preventing the base becoming bare, which is the chief trouble to be overcome as the plants grow older ; also this method of training prevents overcrowding at the tops of the plants. If despite these precautions the base becomes bare, then it is not a bad plan to plant some dwarf plants, if possible, of the same variety round it.

In the case of where the Roses are planted as specimen bushes the best method to induce basal growths, and plenty of bloom, is to form a triangle of three poles, say from 6 to 8 feet in height, tied together at the apex, and then to twine the growths round them spirally, and in different directions.

The stronger of the Climbing Sports can be effectively employed on pergolas by planting them alternately with a Rambler or wichuraiana, and so bloom will be obtained long after the Rambler has ceased flowering. When used in this way the Rose should be twined round the post or posts so as to clothe them.

When established they require plenty of manure, and if planted against a wall they will require liberal waterings during the dry periods in the Summer, and occasionally with liquid manure to aid the growth and give colour to the blooms.

Especially are they useful for small gardens where space is a consideration, and room cannot be found for the rampant growing Ramblers.

And so now almost all shades of colour in continuous flowering Climbers can be employed to clothe pergola, pillar, wall or fence, or as specimen bushes.

Pruning.—It is a great mistake to prune these Climbing Roses the first season after planting, as otherwise they are very liable to revert to their dwarf form; all that is necessary is to remove any soft, unripe shoots and cut off about 6 inches from the strong shoots back to a healthy bud. If at the end of the year fresh basal growths have materialised, some of the older stems can be cut out and the new growths tied in their place. This operation may be undertaken in the Autumn. In regard to the lateral growths these should be pruned back to two to four eyes at the end of March.

There is no doubt that the correct pruning of these Roses is rather perplexing, and it is necessary to study each variety individually to learn its especial requirements to enable you to obtain the greatest

show of bloom, for otherwise you may be repaid for all your trouble with only the sight of a very fine wood growth and an occasional bloom ; but this can be overcome by careful training and pruning of the plants, and so induce bloom from the laterals and sub-laterals springing from the main growths.

I have noticed that in regard to Mildew and Black Spot, the sports are not nearly so liable to these diseases as the dwarf varieties from which they sprang, though they are not immune.

As a rule the individual bloom obtained from the Climbing Sport is larger and finer than that from the dwarf, and in many cases the colour comes truer and is better held ; but we must be very patient and not expect quick results, for these Climbers take some years to become properly established ; bloom cannot be expected as well as growth during the same time. These sports are mostly very vigorous in growth, the range being anywhere between 6 feet for those of smaller growers to 20 feet for the rampant ones. I planted a Climbing Caroline Testout, a Climbing Richmond and a Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay at the side of an old cart-lodge a few years ago, and now it is a wonderful sight to see the blooms of these three Roses lurking and twining themselves all over the old thatch—a blaze of colour.

I have had rather a difficult job to make up my mind as to which I consider the best 12 Climbing Roses and Sports, and have at the last moment reluctantly omitted two splendidly vigorous sports in Climbing General McArthur and Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, because I have found them to be rather shy bloomers. Climbing Richmond also does very well with me and shows some very fine blooms, while I hear very good accounts of Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward, and Climbing Mme. Butterfly, which may prove superior to Climbing Ophelia. Others I have rejected on account of their want of constancy, tenderness or lack of vigour, and several I have not grown personally. Here, then, are “ my ” dozen, with a few comments :—

1. **Allen Chandler** ... (H.T.) Prince 1924. Brilliant scarlet crimson. A very effective pillar Rose. The blooms are semi-double and of large size and come in clusters. This Rose has fragrance.

2. **Chastity ...** (H.T.) F. Cant & Co., 1924. Yellowish white. This is a useful addition to the Pillar Roses. Clusters of well-formed medium size double blooms are produced early in the Summer. The only two faults seem to be that the blooms are inclined to mildew, and its flowering season is not as long as most.
3. **Climbing Caroline Testout.** (H.T.) Chauvry 1902. Very constant. About the best of the Climbing Sports. Very free blooming and produces, as a rule, finer blooms than in its dwarf form. I have noticed a short interval between the first and second bloomings.
4. **Climbing Lady Hillingdon.** (T.) Elisha J. Hicks, 1917. Not absolutely fixed. This Rose is not so vigorous as some, but it produces fine blooms very freely.
5. **Climbing Los Angeles.** (Pern.) Howard & Smith, 1925. This seems to be a fixed Sport, and is a colour much wanted amongst these Roses. Does not appear to be subject to Black Spot, which is so prevalent in this Rose when grown as a dwarf.
6. **Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay.** (H.T.) W. Easlea 1916. Fairly fixed and a prodigious grower, while flowering freely.
7. **Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot.** (Pern.) Ketten Freres, 1921. Sometimes reverts. The earliest to flower of these Sports, and blooms freely. More effective in this form than as a dwarf, and with fine blooms.
8. **Climbing Ophelia.** (H.T.) A. Dickson & Sons, 1920. Very few plants revert. Inclined to be too vigorous in growth, and consequently must be very carefully pruned to obtain an adequate amount of blooms.
9. **Climbing Paul Lédé.** (H.T.) Stuart Low, 1913. Very constant and one of the most satisfactory of the Sports, especially as we have no other Sport in the same shade of colour.

10. **Lady Waterlow.** (H.T.) Nabonnand, 1903. Salmon flesh, margined rosy pink. A charming semi-climber, blooming from early Summer to late Autumn, and satisfactory in every way. Takes a little time to establish, and should be trained in palmate fashion.
11. **Mme. Alfred Carriere.** (H.N.) Schwartz, 1879. Pale amber white. An old and now rather neglected climber of vigorous habit, producing good quality blooms which are good for indoor decoration, and flowers freely and continuously. Rather inclined to mildew. Very fragrant. This Rose flowers chiefly on its laterals, and careful horizontal training is most important to obtain the wealth of bloom it can produce.
12. **Mermaid** ... (H. Brac.) W. Paul & Son, 1917. Amber yellow. A wonderful Pillar or Pergola Rose which blooms from the beginning of July until the severe frosts begin. With its lovely large single bloom and its glossy evergreen foliage it is a glorious sight.

By F. S. HARVEY CANT, Colchester.

Whether created by orthodox methods of hybridization under scientific principles of heredity, whether cross-fertilized at random, or whether merely the offspring of a sporting freak of Nature, there are few, if any, of our Climbing Roses which are not really and genuinely constant in colour and formation of flower.

The will to climb, when the habit has once been established, generally remains dominant in the product of hybridization, but a large percentage of Climbing Roses which are the sports of a dwarf variety and retain all the features and virtues of their flower, frequently revert to the parental status at varying intervals for reasons which are still obscure in the undefined laws of floral inheritance.

It is curious that the most careful selection of scion should, apparently, play no part in establishing constancy in the Climbing habit, and that where a bud from a long running shoot will often produce a dwarf plant, the scion taken from the dwarf shoot of a plant which has reverted will frequently yield a Climbing offspring.

Nearly all the Hybrid Tea sports are liable to reversion from causes which cannot be attributed to methods of cultivation, and one finds numerous instances where Climbing Caroline Testout and others of her type and class have refused to pursue their Climbing instinct for two or three years, only to resume their normal tendencies without rhyme or reason.

This inconstancy of the Climbing habit provides endless food for study, but at the moment it remains unexplained both in theory and practice, and although we may severely criticise our sporting fraternity we could not dispense with them at present.

The essential qualities of an ideal Climbing Rose are constitutional vigour, continuity of flowering, freedom of flowering, and grace.

The majority of the Climbing Hybrid Teas possess vigour, continuity and freedom, although none are endowed with the grace of the wichuraianas, which in turn are deprived of continuity, and there is, therefore, a great future for perpetual flowering Hybrid wichuraianas. Emily Gray is a move in the right direction, and heralds a departure which may eventually provide us with the perfect type.

The definition of a Climbing Rose conveys the impression of an erect and upright tendency in growth, and for formal pillars and walls nothing could be more charming.

The selection of the best varieties is no easy matter, as so much depends upon the idiosyncrasy of individual taste; but after carefully weighing their virtues and defects, and having, as far as possible, eliminated tendencies towards Mildew, Black Spot and reversion, the following may be regarded as having a prior claim to general effect and reliability.

12 Climbers for Pillars :

Chastity, Paul's Lemon Pillar, Mermaid, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch, Allen Chandler, Climbing Mme. Butterfly, Climbing Paul Lédé, Gruss an Teplitz, Una, Mme. Alfred Carrière and Climbing Irish Fireflake.

12 Climbers for Walls :

Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, Rêve d'Or, Climbing Devoniensis, Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward, Climbing Sunstar, Reine Marie Henriette, Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, William Allen Richardson, and for walls with a southern aspect, Maréchal Niel, Fortune's Yellow and sinica Anemone.

The treatment of Climbing Roses differs little from those of dwarf habit so far as planting is concerned, but it will be obvious that on walls—and in similar places where evaporation is abnormal—artificial means for supplying the requisite amount of root moisture must be adopted. In this connection it is a very good plan to insert an 8-inch pot, or other similar receptacle beside the tree, by which means an ample supply of water may be conveyed to the roots two or three times a week until the plant has become sufficiently established to take care of itself.

Pruning in the first instance should always be severe. To ask the roots of a transplanted Climbing Rose to establish themselves, and at the same time sustain, possibly, three or four leading shoots 6 feet in length during the initial stages, is expecting too much, and it is far better to sacrifice the flower of the first season in order to promote and encourage growth which in the second year will provide an abundance of flower to more than repay that sacrifice.

As a general rule the main shoots should be reduced by two-thirds their length at the time of planting. Subsequent pruning will largely depend upon the vigour of the plant, but it is advisable to remove the two-year-old wood and cut back to within a few inches of the main stem those one-year-old lateral shoots which have flowered in the

previous year. The new leading shoots from the base—which everything should be done to encourage—merely need topping and tying into place.

It is always so much easier to spare the knife and spoil the Rose than to harden one's heart and make a thorough job of it, but it pays every time.

By B. W. PRICE, Tuffley, Gloucester.

In considering the treatment of Climbing Sports of Roses it is well to bear in mind their origin. They are, in fact, abnormally vigorous wood growths of dwarf-growing varieties, and therefore their natural propensity is to develop strong, flowerless shoots at the expense of floriferousness. Our main effort, therefore, should be to counteract this tendency.

To this end it behoves us to be sparing in the use of the knife. We must even ignore the general rule that all Roses should be pruned hard the first year after planting. This, however, arises not from the fear of inducing too rampant a growth—which, the first year when we are desirous of building up a vigorous spreading plant is to be desired—but that there is a tendency to revert to dwarf habit if cut back hard the first Spring. I have proved this myself in more than one case. I have found the best plan is to peg down the shoots on the plant as received from the Nurseryman. This will generally encourage breaks from near the base which should be trained in as horizontally as possible to cover the desired space. This will encourage the formation of flowering laterals the next year. Because of the necessity of doing so, I do not recommend growing Climbing Sports as pillars, as this naturally entails tying in the shoots in a perpendicular position, and causes in any case a bare, leggy appearance some distance up from the base. Rather I would recommend their adoption for covering trellis, fences or walls.

They naturally vary considerably in freedom of blooming, and even plants of the same variety show marked differences in this respect. For instance, my first plant of Climbing Sunburst was a great success

and bore fine crops of bloom each year. This encouraged me to buy two more plants of this variety, which I planted along the same fence. These at once set to work making tremendous growths which, although I trained them in full length, sent out continuations of flowerless laterals with only occasional blooms. This continued for a year or two, and although I coaxed one of them into being a fairly free bloomer, the other proved incorrigible and I have now discarded it. An explanation may possibly be that the same Rose sometimes sports the same year in different nurseries, so that it may be that my first plant was budded from different parent plants to the other two.

To sum up the treatment required if we are to obtain the maximum number of blooms annually :—

Do not prune the first year after planting, but tie the shoots out as horizontally as possible.

Each succeeding year be as sparing with the use of the knife as possible, consistent with the amount of space you can spare to be covered, and the removal of dead or exhausted wood. Bend over all growths as much as possible, and do not use stimulating artificial manures.

Moderately shorten all laterals, as the sub-laterals often produce the blooms. In other words let the tree expend its natural energy, when it will often settle down to producing a harvest of blooms which are frequently finer than those to be obtained from the dwarf form.

I have found the following Sports constant : Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, Climbing Irish Fireflame, Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing Lady Ashtown, Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Liberty, Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, Climbing Mélanie Soupert, Climbing White Maman Cochet, Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Papa Gontier, Climbing Paul Lédé, Climbing Richmond and Climbing Sunburst. There is also a Climbing form of H. V. Machin, but with me it is less vigorous than the others, and might be classified as a semi-Climber.

The following I consider to be the best flowering : Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, Climbing Lady Ashtown, Climbing Liberty, Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Paul Lédé and Climbing Sunburst.

Climbing Lady Ashtown, Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, occasionally Climbing Ophelia and Climbing Sunburst are rather addicted to mildew, whilst Climbing White Maman Cochet is subject to attacks of Rust and Black Spot.

None can claim to be really evergreen, but Climbing Irish Fireflake, Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Paul Lédé and Climbing Sunburst retain some of their foliage most of the winter.

If I were asked to choose the best dozen varieties I should name :— Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, Climbing Irish Fireflake, Climbing Lady Ashtown, Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Liberty, Climbing Mélanie Soupert, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Paul Lédé and Climbing Sunburst.

Whilst on the subject of Climbing Sports it is rather remarkable that some varieties that in the dwarf form are of only moderate vigour have developed this strong Climbing habit. To give an instance of three which have so behaved I may mention Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, Climbing Liberty and Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant.

I have occasionally tried the experiment of budding Climbing Sports into standard briars, selecting buds from flowering shoots. These I have often found make fine heads and bloom freely, the standard form apparently curbing their superabundant vigour.

By **GEORGE M. TAYLOR**, Edinburgh.

The list of good and reliable Climbing Roses is not a very large one. Raisers do not appear to have paid much attention during the last few years to the production of Climbing Roses, and most of the

introductions are actually sports from varieties of a dwarf character. Reversion to type is actually a trouble in so far as these sports are concerned, and some of them are notorious in this respect. I am inclined to think that we must go away back to some of the very old Climbers in order to obtain really good, reliable kinds. I shall mention two examples. Charles Lawson, a Bourbon Rose, was sent out in the fifties of last century. It has now disappeared from British catalogues, but I notice that a well-known German grower and raiser has again listed it. I think he is right. I have taken special notice of this grand old Rose in several ancient gardens in the Lothians of Scotland—Charles Lawson was introduced by an old Edinburgh firm, and it still exists in the neighbourhood—and I was greatly impressed with its beauty and its free flowering qualities. I think it is one of the best of all. Reine Marie Henriette (Levet 1879) is the other example. It has now practically disappeared from catalogues, although one or two Nurserymen offer it in their lists. One may well ask why these two good Climbing Roses have almost fallen out of cultivation; an established plant of either is well worth having.

The Bourbons in their day were greatly esteemed, and rightly so. They were good growers; they flowered freely; they were extremely fine in the Autumn, and they possessed the virtue of fragrance. Charles Lawson has all these points; its flowers may be cupped, and are reminiscent of those of the old Provence, or Cabbage, Rose, but they are borne in abundance. The colour is a vivid carmine. Reine Marie Henriette has been well called the red Gloire de Dijon. It really deserves that name and that is, surely, commendation enough. The old Gloire de Dijon is still actually one of the best and most attractive of real Climbing Roses. I mean to be taken literally when I make that statement. When one sees the gable of a house clothed with Gloire de Dijon it is really a sight. It flowers early in the season, and it also flowers extremely late. I say the same of Charles Lawson and Reine Marie Henriette. Few—very few—of our modern Climbing Roses are capable of such effect. I draw attention to the merits of these two old Roses in the full knowledge of their beauty, reliability and value, and I think they do deserve attention from those who wish good Climbing kinds.

The request for the purpose of this symposium asks the following questions : (1) A list of the varieties that are constant. (2) Treatment, Planting. The best time for pruning. How the plants should be pruned. (3) Freedom of blooming and vigorous habit. (4) If subject to Black Spot and Mildew. (5) Evergreen varieties, *i.e.*, varieties that retain their foliage throughout the winter. (6) The best twelve varieties I answer as follows :—

(1) Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot, Charles Lawson, Reine Marie Henriette, Gloire de Dijon, Climbing Paul Lédé, Paul's Lemon Pillar, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Climbing Mrs. Henry Bowles, Climbing Madame Butterfly, Climbing Mélanie Soupert, Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure, Madame Alfred Carrière, Madame Isaac Pereire, William Allen Richardson and Climbing Lady Hillingdon.

(2) When planting see that the roots are not in a dry position. As a rule Climbing Roses are planted at the base of walls, and in the case of house walls the roof often extends over them for a little and the soil beneath is, consequently, very dry. It is sheltered from rain. Care should, therefore, be taken to see that the roots are far enough out to obtain ample moisture. The growing shoots can easily be laid to the wall as growth progresses. It is well, too, to give the position assigned to the plants plenty of manure about a foot below the roots. I favour hard pruning the first season after planting, and subsequent treatment consists in thinning out any weakly wood, and the cutting back of an occasional long shoot in order to get fresh wood from the base of the plant.

(3) The varieties already named, and which need not be reiterated here, come under this category.

(4) This point has been borne in mind when selecting the sorts already named. Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot is, perhaps, liable to Black Spot, but as a rule it is fairly free and is generally contaminated by other more susceptible kinds.

(5) In an ordinary winter all are practically evergreen.

(6) Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Mrs. Henry Bowles, Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot, Charles Lawson, Reine Marie Henriette, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure, Climbing Madame Butterfly, Gloire de Dijon, Climbing Paul Lédé, Madame Alfred Carrière, and William Allen Richardson.

I have not dealt with any of the Ramblers as they do not come under this heading. The Climbing forms of Cramoisie Supérieure, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Madame Edouard Herriot, Madame Butterfly and Paul Lédé are sports. Climbing Caroline Testout I do not regard as a sport. I believe it to be a seedling.

By NORMAN LAMBERT, York.

The introduction, during recent years, of a number of Climbing Sports of H.T. and Teas has invested this class with a new interest. These sports have become deservedly popular for many reasons, the chief of which are as follows :—

1.—The blooms produced are frequently of superior form and quality, although practically identical in colour with the same variety in dwarf or standard form.

2.—Varieties that have a stunted habit in the dwarf form, *e.g.*, Paul Lédé and H. V. Machin, are satisfactory as Climbing Sports.

3.—The adaptability of the type. They are useful for clothing walls, training on fences or up pillars, pegging down or growing as large individual specimens.

(1) As a general rule most of the varieties are constant. The only exception that I have found is Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, which as a tendency to revert to the dwarf form, although this may not be the case in other districts.

(2) I have found that the Roses take about three years to settle down before they begin to give satisfactory results, so that in order to

provide them with a good rooting medium the site requires careful and thorough preparation. Water-logged positions should be well drained, and a plentiful supply of broken pot, clinkers and the like in the lower levels will assist drainage. Some well rotted manure and rotted turves, mixed with rich loam, will provide the necessary plant foods, and into this can be mixed a sprinkling of bone meal and wood ash.

Firm planting is essential, and the trees should be securely fastened to the supports, especially in exposed places.

After planting the trees should not be pruned hard. All that is necessary at first is to shorten the tips by cutting away about six or eight inches. Some dead wood may afterwards be found among the new, unripe growths of the previous season. This should be removed in the Spring. As the trees become established they can be thinned out as desired. The strong, basal growths are freely formed when the trees settle down, and new flowering shoots are also produced from the main stems higher up the trees. If the lower part does not throw out basal growths dwarf varieties can be planted near to take away the bareness. In the case of the Climbing Sports it is advisable to use the same variety in its dwarf form.

(3) The Climbing Sports are usually as free-flowering as the same kind in dwarf form, in a few cases perhaps a little more floriferous. Some have a very vigorous character, and notable examples are Climbing Ophelia and Climbing Caroline Testout.

(4) I am not prepared to admit that the Climbing Sports are more immune to Mildew and Black Spot than the same varieties in dwarf form. With me, Climbing Lady Ashtown shows little trace of mildew, but this may be accountable by the fact that it occupies a favourable position.

(5) The extent to which varieties retain their foliage throughout the Winter depends upon the situation as well as the severity of the season; I am afraid that I have not made sufficient observations to give conclusive evidence on this subject.

(6) It is rather difficult to name the best 12 varieties, but the following would make a good dozen :—

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing Paul Lédé, Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing Richmond, Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Climbing Mélanie Soupert, Climbing Lady Hillingdon (for a south wall), Paul's Lemon Pillar and Zéphirine Drouhin.

By OWEN MURRELL, Shrewsbury.

On the subject of Climbing Roses the first thought that comes to mind is that if fifty people were discussing them there would be at least twenty-five different opinions. The general idea of the class is, that they should be nailed up to walls, or tied up to posts in various forms, and it seldom occurs to any large number of Rose lovers that to force them to grow vertically is more or less unnatural, whereas to allow them to droop or grow laterally is their more natural condition. It follows that as a matter of utility for the purpose of decorating our gardens and houses, some little skill and experiment is necessary to arrive at satisfactory results, and the questions of methods of growth, pruning, etc., are all important if the one end in view is to be attained, viz., blooms and a profusion of them.

On the knotty proposition of pruning there are probably as many opinions as there are varieties, and doubtless all of us have spent many happy days experimenting with knives, secateurs and even shears, evolving many weird results.

It may, however, be taken that the essential first principles are, in all cases, first : That newly-planted trees should be cut back very hard to produce new basal growths ; second : Little or no pruning for two or three seasons ; third : Subsequently to cut out all weak growth, and to cut lateral shoots very hard ; and fourth : Where possible not to fasten up the strong growths quite vertically, but bend or twist them if on poles, and to fasten them as near to the horizontal as possible on

walls. The best time for general pruning is early in March, but it is an advantage to shorten long growths and wild unnecessary wood at the end of the flowering season.

With these general principles in view, anything may happen subsequently, depending more or less on the fancy work of the grower.

An instance of this might be given from the personal notice of the writer. The variety is Climbing Caroline Testout. A strong tree planted on house wall with unlimited space, and cut back to 6 inches. End of second season, five or six growths up to 10 feet. Two growths cut back to 12 inches and remainder shortened to about 7 feet.

End of third season, overwhelming growths of all lengths up to 12 feet, no flowers up to date. Fourth season, much the same result after some fancy pruning, cutting some growths back to base, some half length, and some only stopped with most of the lateral spurs cut right in and some only shortened. Still no flowers. Fifth season, the whole tree viciously sheared over with a pair of shears after the manner of clipping ivy. Sixth season it flowered profusely, one basal growth flowering at 3½ feet with, roughly, 20 blooms.

Another case might be mentioned, that of Climbing Frau Karl Druschki. When first obtained as a new variety growths were grafted in December in my grafting house on R. Canina seedlings in pots, and eventually potted into 8-inch pots, grown up the roof of a house with an average temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. By August the growths ran to 12 to 14 feet, with no sign of flowers at the terminal. The best eyes of this growth were budded in the open in August on Manetti, and the following season all the maiden plants flowered on the terminal at an average of 5 feet. This was repeated for three seasons without any variation.

The question now arises as to the matter of these Climbing Sports. It will be generally agreed that the Climbing Sports of the Hybrid Teas and Teas have been a very great asset, though naturally the varieties have different values. As budded in large quantities in our Nurseries, the maidens produce a great variation of results, which may be of

some guide in selection by Amateur growers. Some produce a very high percentage of running growths without reversion, Caroline Testout, Climbing Richmond, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing Ophelia and Climbing Paul Lédé, being over 90 per cent., whereas Climbing Lady Ashtown, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing La France, and Climbing Irish Fireflame commonly are as low as 30 per cent., the remaining 70 per cent. reverting and flowering much the same as the dwarf type if with a little stronger growth. The inference is that the former must be the better type. Varieties such as Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, and Climbing Madame E. Herriot have a fairly high ratio, somewhere about 70 per cent., while the greenhouse varieties, like Climbing Niphetos and Climbing Catherine Mermet, rarely revert to the dwarf type.

It follows that in selecting the best Climbing varieties (as distinct from Ramblers, wichuraianas, etc., which are not being referred to here), this should be noted, and I would suggest the ideal 12 to be—Class 1, very tall growers: Ards Rover, Climbing Caroline Testout, Florence Haswell Veitch, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing Irish Fireflame, Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Alfred Carrière, Climbing Ophelia, Climbing Paul Lédé, Paul's Lemon Pillar, and Rêve d'Or, which is the best all-round yellow climber. Class 2, intermediate growers: Aimeé Vibert, Allen Chandler, Billiard et Barre, Effective, Fellenburg, Gruss an Teplitz, Gustave Régis, Climbing H. E. Richardson, Lady Waterlow, Mermaid, Phyllis Bide, Zéphirine Drouhin.

The next consideration is the important one of cultivation. All experts agree that, for modern Roses, the great essentials are very deep cultivation, good drainage, and good loam soil. It can be safely asserted that seven out of ten of the average small Amateur growers obtain indifferent results by lack of these conditions alone. They are the great secrets of success as the poorest plants, if they have good roots, will make good plants if these first principles are carried out. Poor growth, disease and other troubles are due to shallow digging, clay, stones, impossible soil and bad planting. The dog briar, on which 90 per cent. of our Roses are budded, is a deep tap-rooter, and if these roots are checked the growths will also be checked.

For Climbing Roses the best conditions are absolutely necessary if even only moderately good results are to be attained, and I would suggest holes dug out to 3 feet are not an exaggeration.

Afflictions such as Mildew and Black Spot, speaking generally, lose most of their terrors if the plants are growing quickly and vigorously, and personally I consider disappearance of them, practically to vanishing point, is attained if the plants are treated as they should be, and are healthy and strong. If weak and poor it should be considered if the best remedy is not to dig them up and burn them in preference to giving them physic, and then to reconsider the faults of cultivation. Otherwise perhaps cutting away badly affected growths and spraying with Formaldehyde is the best treatment.

The only varieties in the 24 under notice that my experience has seen to be affected and to give trouble with Black Spot are Climbing Madame E. Herriot, Mermaid and Florence H. Veitch, and I feel sure that it can be eliminated from such varieties by perfect cultivation. Some interest is natural with Climbing Roses as to whether they are evergreen, or at least retain their foliage during the winter, and it may be said that most of the Climbing Hybrid Teas, and Teas, when well established and growing vigorously, are practically evergreen, or retain their foliage over a very long period. Rêve d'Or, Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, Climbing Lady Hillingdon, Climbing Irish Fireflame, Ards Rover, Lady Waterlow, Zéphirine Drouhin, Effective, Billiard et Barre, particularly so. But the really evergreen Climbers are among the wichuraianas, especially those with Tea hybrids as Albéric Barbier, Shower of Gold, etc.

A few notes might be in place on planting the Dwarf type with Climbers of the same sport. One trouble always to the front with Climbing Roses is that, however handled, it is almost impossible to produce flowers lower than approximately 4 to 5 feet from the base. A tolerably successful remedy has been tried in the instance of H.T. Sports of planting the dwarf counterpart side by side with the Climber. With special and careful pruning these will, in a year or so, cover 3 or 4 feet with a good show of flowers. I have seen the rather leggy lower growth of Florence H. Veitch nicely covered with an Etoile de Hollande.

The concluding suggestion I have to make is that where possible some form of trellis work should be used for Climbing Roses where grown in the open. If individual and separated supports are required, use three or more uprights, so that the growths can be tied round them instead of growing them upright, and leave single tall poles to the Rambler types exclusively. The result will be increased profusion of flowering over a longer period.

By J. G. GLASSFORD, Manchester.

I rather hesitate to make a definite list of Roses for Members of the Society to follow closely, for after all individual taste enters so much into one's selections, particularly, I think, of Climbing Roses. Considerations such as size of garden, space to be covered, wall, or open position, neighbourhood and proximity of trees, houses, etc., should influence the decision.

I am asked to name twelve Climbing Roses, as distinct from Ramblers. In this part of the world I would give preference to Ramblers, in most cases particularly would I like to include Emily Gray. The foliage of this Rose is a sheer delight quite apart from the flowers, and it will grow in nearly any position, and is altogether charming.

In tens of thousands of gardens the question to consider is not which are the twelve best, but will a Rose grow in that spot, and which, and very difficult it is to give the correct answer. When faced with a problem of this description one should find out the points of the compass, the nature of the soil, the prevailing winds and, if possible, the taste of the individual.

A Rose will not grow in a draught, nor in a hot, dry place, nor in a damp, sour, undrained ground. It will not thrive nailed close on a wall, nor with its roots growing in competition with ivy or Virginia creeper. Climbing Roses will, and do grow, in a most unexpected way in what would appear to be desperate conditions; but how much better they would have done had things been made easy for them to

E

start with. A hole in the ground is not enough; they require ground properly prepared, just as a Rose bed is—even better—because they are to remain in the same position longer.

All the good things like bones, basic slag, old top spit, farmyard manure, and drainage should be there, not just under the plant, but also some distance around where the roots will shortly be. Do not forget that plenty of water will be required during June, July and August if the weather be dry. In the case of Climbing Sports of dwarf Roses, there may be a danger of their reverting back to the dwarf habit if pruned severely the first year, but I make a rule of cutting down everything to three or four eyes at the first pruning after planting, and water freely in dry weather.

The second year practically no pruning will be required, except where there may be unripened wood to remove, wood which has not stood the winter. In after years the pruning will be confined to cutting out old wood and weak growths. So long as old wood is healthy it should be retained, but if any doubt exists in your mind shorten the doubtful member, and examine the pith, which should be clear and healthy. Should any sign of decay be apparent, go on cutting till you find sound wood; nothing else should satisfy.

One constantly sees an old stem nearly black, with a few straggling growths at the top, and the question asked is: What do you think is wrong with that Rose—obviously it once did grow well, or it would not have had that old stem? I am not going to give an answer that will cover every case of this sort, but I would like to adopt a warning note generally that this is what happens when the Climbing Rose is not given a decent chance. And now for the Roses, What are they to be?

Climbing Caroline Testout A fine Rose, but lacking in perfume.

Climbing General McArthur This Rose seems to come a better colour in stiff red soil.

Climbing Lady Ashtown ... A very nice Rose, though slightly subject to mildew.

Lady Waterlow ... A very pretty Rose, but slow starter.

- Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot.** Much better than the Dwarf parent, care required in colour scheme.
- Climbing Ophelia ...** ... A great grower, but think Climbing Butterfly may prove better.
- Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay.** A very good Rose.
- Paul's Lemon Pillar** ... A good Rose.
- Climbing Richmond** ... One of the best.
- Gloire de Dijon ...** ... This Rose is an old favourite, and is still hard to beat.
- William Allen Richardson** A fine Rose, but rather tender in this climate.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber** ... Known also and listed by some growers as Scarlet Climber; a very fine Rose, a little too scarlet for my taste and difficult against a wall.

Practically no Rose is evergreen in this district.

If the position is at all doubtful I should try Climbing Caroline Testout, for if it does not grow, nothing will.

There are others such as Mermaid and Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens that I would not recommend for this district unless in very favourable positions. Roses such as Gruss an Teplitz, Allen Chandler and Hugh Dickson (if allowed to grow) are most useful where a more dwarf grower is required. There is a Sport of Margaret Dickson Hamill which is promising, but not well known yet.

May I add one or two remarks: I think in a small garden one or two Climbing Roses will probably give more satisfaction than a number of Dwarf Roses, for they will get more air and sun. A Rose plant costs far, far less than its potential value, and therefore is worth some expenditure of work and material. In planting a Climbing Rose, just think you may be creating a picture and a memory that will remain in someone's mind for life. To those people who employ a gardener I would like to say, take an interest in his work, and give him a word of appreciation when it is merited; he will then take more pride in his

work and will make renewed efforts to please you. I am speaking of the right sort, of course, and there are plenty of them. Appreciation is, perhaps, the greatest driving force in the world.

By J. CRANFIELD PARKER, Colchester, Essex.

I am pleased that the above title was chosen for a symposium, as it will define the difference between Climbers and those that do not climb. The bulk of the newer introductions of Sports do not climb—that is as the ordinary Amateur grower looks for Climbers to do.

It is true that most of the H.T.'s, styled Climbers, are strong growers, and with attention can be grown up fences, arches, and trellis-work; but they are most suitable for Pillar Roses up to a height of, say, 8 feet. This is only obtained in the second, or even third year after planting, just the same as strong growers like Hugh Dickson, Avoca, Frau Karl Druschki, J. G. Glassford, J. B. Clark, etc., can be trained, by retaining the longest shoots and at pruning time only *slightly* pruning the tips.

The best time for planting Climbers is—as with all Roses—when the sap begins to recede, in October, and whilst the soil still retains some warmth and is not too wet. We usually get a fair supply of moisture in November, which helps to settle the plants in their new homes. Follow out the instructions given in the N.R.S. text book on planting, and particularly note that when planting near a wall—especially a house wall—to see that the roots are clear of the foundations. Usually the foundations of a house are a foot or so wider near the wall; if so, plant your tree in a sloping position, with the roots clear. Always note that as bricks absorb a large amount of water the Rose gets very little. Even after a very wet season Roses on a wall suffer from lack of moisture, as the particular rainfall may have come from the wrong direction. One cannot do wrong in giving moisture, and the day after watering a further one with weak liquid manure will assist growth.

When pruning Climbing Sports I have found that they are best not pruned the first season after planting, except by cutting away all

weak or damaged shoots to below the damaged spot, and removing about 9 or 12 inches of the tips of the strongest shoots. In after years retain all long growths, cut out dead or very old wood, and prune hard two of the shorter base shoots, leaving one a foot, and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. This will help to furnish the base of the plant.

Climbing Sports bloom in great profusion and repeat their offerings just as their dwarf sisters do, but the Climbers often give far better blooms, and also of a more intense colour. In regard to *Mildew and Black Spot*, fortunately I have not been troubled with either of these pests for a number of years; but it is undoubtedly the fact that the Climbers with glossy foliage escape the ravages of disease to a far greater extent than those varieties with rough surface foliage do.

The best Twelve, excluding some newer varieties not yet tried out, are :—

Paul's Scarlet Climber.	Climbing Lady Ashtown.
Lemon Pillar.	Mermaid.
Phyllis Bide.	Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Climbing Paul Lédé.	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot.
Climbing Caroline Testout.	Climbing Mme. Butterfly.
Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay.	Climbing Ophelia.

And as a stand-by, Allen Chandler.

All are practically evergreen.

By GEORGE BURCH, Peterborough.

When one considers the many and various purposes for which Climbing Roses may be used, what a wide field of interest and beauty is opened up! How often have we been compelled to stop and admire some luxuriantly clothed pergola or towering pillar showing glorious masses of bloom, almost hiding their foliage!

Time was when we had to be content with quite a limited number of Climbing Roses, which were planted chiefly against sheltered walls, varieties such as Gloire de Dijon, Maréchal Niel, Lamarque, Climbing Devoniensis or Rêve d'Or.

But patience and skill accomplished great things in those early days with Tea-scented Roses that were not Climbers. In the garden of an old manor house not far away I have seen a long wall, 10 feet high, with trees of Marie van Houtte, Anna Olivier, Catherine Mermet, Madame Lambard, and Caroline Kuster, many of which were growing to the top of the wall and completely covering it.

Great advances have been made during the last 25 years in all sections of Climbing Roses, especially since the coming of the Hybrid Tea Roses, which have yielded so many Climbing Sports.

In this symposium we are asked to give a list of varieties that are constant. It will be at once recognised there are varying degrees of constancy. With some Roses there are intermittent periods of blooming, their duration being somewhat influenced or determined by the position they occupy, and we can only give the names of those varieties that have been found to yield the greatest number of blooms for the longest period, that have been planted in best positions and become established :

1. **Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay.**—A vigorous grower, with many branching shoots, blooming a long period, early and late.

2. **Paul's Scarlet Climber.**—Very vigorous grower, blooms from middle of June profusely, but sparingly later until end of October.

3. **Climbing Lady Hillingdon.**—Vigorous, blooms for a long period when planted on south-west wall.

4. **Climbing Ophelia.**—Very vigorous; blooms early and late. The branches should be well spread out.

5. **Mermaid.**—Vigorous grower, very branching, inclined to be pendant, blooms abundant and for a long period, from end of May until arrested by frost. One of the best for a hedge.

6. **Lady Waterlow.**—Vigorous; best suited for pillar or hedge; blooms early and at intervals until autumn.

7. **Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot.**—Some shoots very strong, others somewhat weak, free and branching, blooming quite freely early and late.

8. **Climbing Lady Ashtown.**—Very vigorous, free blooming on south-west wall, early and continuous.

9. **Phyllis Bide.**—Strong grower, blooming freely early during Summer, and until late into November.

10. **Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.**—Strong grower, many shoots, very branching; but these bloom well, both early in the summer and late Autumn.

11. **Zéphirine Drouhin.**—Moderately vigorous, but a very delightful pillar Rose; continuous bloomer from end of May until November; very fragrant.

12. **Climbing General McArthur.**—Suitable for all purposes where Climbing Roses are required; will climb more quickly if shoots are tied in. Period of blooming is from middle of June until late Autumn.

Other varieties that bloom more than once are Climbing Mrs. Grant, Climbing Caroline Testout, and Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot.

TREATMENT.

(a) **Planting.**—November is the best month for planting, although it is quite safe to do so until the end of March, provided the trees have been retarded by lifting. It is well to remember that Climbing Roses

often occupy their positions for a number of years, therefore the soil should receive the most careful attention before planting; a position should be made by removing old soil to the depth of 2 feet and refilling with a good compost of two-thirds loam, one-third well rotted manure, and half a pint of bone meal to each tree.

(b) **Pruning.**—When pruning the Climbing Hybrid Teas it is advisable not to prune hard back as we should the Dwarf or Bush varieties. These varieties being chiefly sports of varieties of dwarf habit will, if cut right down, refuse to climb. It is necessary to give them every encouragement to grow vigorously, and therefore they are best left unpruned the first year after planting.

When the Climbing Hybrid Teas have been left unpruned, or just cut back to a sound eye, thus leaving a rather long stem, the new growth often starts towards the top of the plant and leaves the lower part bare and unsightly. To avoid this either vary the length of the shoots, or train them fan-shaped, well spread out, so that new shoots will break away nearer the base of the plant.

If the plants are on R. Canina stock there is little fear of disease. It is only when on the Rugosa stock that Black Spot becomes troublesome.

The variety in the foregoing list that would be most likely to be affected with Black Spot is Climbing Herriot. The others are, to a great extent, immune from this disease.

Mildew is sometimes seen on Zéphirine Drouhin, but if the late-growing shoots are topped towards the end of September, so as to allow the wood to ripen, mildew to a great extent can be avoided.

The following are recommended for pillars: Mermaid, Lady Waterlow, Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, Zéphirine Drouhin, Gruss an Teplitz, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing H. V. Machin, Climbing La France, Allen Chandler and Florence Haswell Veitch.

Quite a number of these may almost be called evergreen, for they retain their foliage until the Spring. The following are among the best :—

Lady Waterlow, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Mermaid, Climbing Ophelia and Climbing Butterfly.

By **FRANCIS HICKS, Hurst, Berks.**

Now that the Society has definitely drawn a line between Climbing and Rambling Roses, it would appear, in my opinion, to be a step in the right direction. We are getting so many strong, or rampant, sports from the older dwarf varieties that it has become necessary, in the interest of Rosarians generally, to put them in a class by themselves.

Many of the so-called Climbing Roses are nothing more than a stronger growth of the dwarf, and are really not Climbers at all. Take, for instance, Climbing H. V. Machin. Can that variety be said to be a Climber? It is merely a strong-growing dwarf which reverts to the dwarf habit very frequently. That is the failing with a good many of the others, therefore the classification must be very carefully done.

Planting.—The best time for planting is the first or second week in November. Care should be taken to see that the soil is well prepared beforehand. Plant as you would a dwarf variety; afterwards tread the ground firmly, as firm planting is essential to ensure success. After frost tread firmly again.

Tying.—Tie the shoots up to a pole or trellis immediately, so as to prevent the newly-planted trees from swaying in the wind.

Pruning.—With newly-planted plants shorten back in the Spring to about half-way down; be sure and prune no harder, or the plants will probably revert to the dwarf variety, and that is one of the peculiarities of the Climbing Sports. With the older plants it is a good

plan to thin out all weak shoots and unripe wood in October, leaving the remaining shoots carefully tied in until the following Spring, when they should be just tipped back about a foot.

The best twelve varieties are :—

Paul's Scarlet Climber.	Climbing Caroline Testout.
Lady Waterlow.	Climbing Ophelia.
Climbing Lady Hillingdon.	Climbing Richmond.
Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot.	Climbing Lady Ashtown.
Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.	Climbing Paul Lédé.
Mermaid.	Climbing Mme. Butterfly.

None of the above varieties are seriously affected with Black Spot. Mildew all Roses will get at some time or the other, and the only one that is absolutely free from both these troubles is Mermaid. In handling Mermaid one must be very careful, as the shoots and the hard wood are very brittle and snap on the slightest provocation. The varieties I have mentioned are all, more or less, evergreen.



LADY FORTEVIOT (Pern.).



GOLD MEDAL awarded to Messrs. B. R. CANT & SONS.

LADY FORTEVIOT.
(Pernet.)

Raised by Messrs. B. R. CANT & SONS, Colchester.

This is a conical, high pointed Rose, even after the outer petals have spread widely. The colour is a brilliant orange on the inner face, with a bright canary yellow base, the back of the petals being paler and inclined to apricot. The leaves are large and glossy, and free of Mildew. The Rose was much admired.

THE TIMING OF ROSES UNDER GLASS.

By HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, Caterham Valley.

The successful growing of Roses under glass involves the minimum of trouble and expense. I have never been able to understand why any true Rosarian who is possessed even of the smallest greenhouse, can neglect to avail himself of the opportunity of extending the Rose season by at least three months of the year. There is a vague idea in the minds of many gardeners that Rose culture under glass is very difficult and requires an exceptional degree of skill; but that impression is quite unfounded. Growing Roses in a greenhouse is just as easy as growing Primulas, Cinerarias or Cyclamens, and the results will probably exceed the expectations of any beginner.

The subject is not usually dealt with very adequately in gardening books, but it has been fully treated in recent *Annals* of the National Rose Society, and it may be a convenience to Members to give them the references to those articles which have appeared in the *Rose Annals* during more recent years :—

- 1922.—“Roses in Pots,” by E. J. Holland.
- 1923.—“Climbing Roses Under Glass,” by A. W. Paul.
“Roses in Cold Greenhouse,” by W. Easlea.
- 1925.—“Roses Under Glass,” by H. R. Darlington, W. Easlea,
G. Burch and H. Oppenheimer.
- 1926.—“Budding Roses in Pots,” by H. Oppenheimer.

The information contained in the above articles will enable any Rosarian of moderate experience to produce first-rate Roses under glass in March, April and May with greater certainty, though in less quantity, than in the summer in the open ground. These articles do not, however,

touch upon the one real difficulty in Rose culture under glass, viz., the timing, which means the ability to have the greatest possible number of blooms at their greatest perfection on a predetermined fixed date, such as the day of the Spring Show or the birthday of your sweetheart, should it happen to be in early spring. The subject is a very thorny one, and in many years the difficulties prove insurmountable, even to experienced growers.

There are three main factors in the timing of Roses under glass, viz. :—

- 1.—Temperature and sunshine.
- 2.—The habit of the variety.
- 3.—The condition and treatment of the plant.

The first is a matter of combined skill and chance; the second is a matter of knowledge; and the third is a matter of judgment and experience.

On the subject of sunshine and temperature our task is an easy one until about the last week in March. We cannot during that period have too much sun, and gratefully accept such moderate amount as the vagaries of our climate may bestow upon us. As regards temperature we endeavour to imitate the conditions of nature which prevail in the open ground from about the 15th March to the 15th May, and accordingly until about the last week in February maintain a night temperature of 45°–50°, and a day temperature of from 55°–60°. From the last week in February until the last week in March the night temperature should be from 50°–to 55°, and the day temperature from 60°–65°. These figures make no excessive demands on the boiler, and on the other hand the natural conditions are such that they are not substantially exceeded. Our real difficulties, if we are trying to time for some day between the 20th and 25th April, commence in the last week in March.

In the following month the uncertainty of our climate is such that the thermometer in the open may vary to any extent between 10° of frost and over 100° in the sun. During such Springs as we had

in 1926 and 1927, no devices which the gardener may adopt can keep the temperature in the greenhouse constantly at a moderate level. With a blazing sun and a shade temperature outside of over 70° the thermometer in the greenhouse will rapidly approach and sometimes exceed 100° during the middle hours of the day, in spite of all the ventilation which can be given with safety. Heavy shading has serious disadvantages. I personally use in my greenhouse during the hottest hours very light muslin blinds, which admit a certain amount of sunlight and save the worst burning heat through the glass; but even so and with ample ventilation there are some days when the temperature rises to between 80° and 90°. As nothing can prevent this in a warm sunny Spring, I consider that the safest way of arranging our timing is to endeavour to maintain the temperature of 70°–75° during the daytime, and about 60° during the night from about the 25th March to the day of the Show. It may involve a little additional stoking, but even in the coldest weather which we are likely to experience the approximate maintenance of those temperatures should be within the powers of any ordinary boiler. If, on the other hand, we experience exceptional warm Spring weather, and for a succession of days the glass runs up to between 80° and 90°, then we can help ourselves a little by averaging. That does not mean that after a day during which the temperature of our greenhouse was like that of a stove house we should average by dropping to somewhere near freezing point during the night. Any such attempt would cause a fatal check and ruin all our past efforts. Rather should we endeavour, when the exceptional warmth has ceased, to keep the average temperatures somewhat lower than our original programme, and thus average matters.

By adopting the above principles we stand a very good chance of being accurate with our timing; but even so our climate may play us a trick, and if, *e.g.*, during the week before the Show we get bright, warm sunshine day after day, no amount of calculation will help us. That is where the element of chance will always come in as regards the factor of temperature.

With reference to the habits of varieties, any grower of Roses under glass knows that it is futile when timing Roses for a particular day to put them all into warmth on the same day. Fully a month's difference

must be allowed between the slowest and the quickest varieties. Generally speaking Tea Roses will develop faster under glass than Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Teas faster than Hybrid Perpetuals; but here, as in every rule, there are exceptions. On this point our sheet anchor is the fact that as regards any particular variety grown under identical conditions, approximately the same number of days will elapse between the date when the flower bud first becomes visible and the date when the bloom is at its best. There is a good deal of difference between varieties as regards that interval, and the results are sometimes very unexpected. That fine Exhibition Rose, William Shean, which is one of the largest and fullest Roses grown, develops from an almost invisible bud to a full bloom quicker than most other Roses—the interval in 1927 in my greenhouse was 25 days, and in 1926, 26 days. Edgar M. Burnett, a Rose of somewhat similar type, took nearly 40 days.

The following varieties belong to the class in which the interval between the appearance of the bud and the development of the full bloom is a long one :—

Edgar M. Burnett, Dean Hole, Lord Allenby, Edel, Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. George Marriott, Nellie Parker, Rev. Page Roberts.

With the following varieties, the interval is a short one :—

A. H. Gray, Bessie Chaplin, Lord Lambourne, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Muriel Wilson, William Shean.

There are, of course, a large number of intermediate varieties.

The time taken between the date when the Rose is started—not in heat but in very moderate warmth—and the date when the flower bud becomes visible, also varies considerably; *e.g.*, Edgar M. Burnett, which takes such a long time to unfold its bloom, occupies less time than most Roses in first showing the bud. Both in 1926 and 1927 that interval was less than a month. On the other hand, such varieties as Candeur Lyonnaise, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Dr. Petyt, Augustus

Hartmann, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Henry Bowles, grown under identical conditions, required from 40–50 days after being put into warmth before the flower bud first appeared.

The following Roses develop quickly to the bud stage :—

A. H. Gray, Edgar M. Burnett, Constance Casson, Dean Hole, Mabel Morse and Mrs. Campbell Hall.

But whereas the time for development of the bloom depends only on two factors, viz., temperature and habit of the variety, the interval before the flower bud first shows involves a third factor, viz., the condition of the plant, which requires to be taken into consideration. I assume, as a matter of course, that the plant is well established in the pot before being subjected even to slight warmth, and that before being started it has had absolutely cold treatment and a period of rest. The next point to consider is the state of the bud to which we prune. There is as much as a fortnight's difference between the time occupied by a very plump bud and a very backward bud, and if the bud has started our calculations may have to be modified by another week. Between these extremes there are any number of gradations. No definite rules can be laid down; it is just a matter of experience and practice to be able to judge the condition of the bud and whether it is likely to develop quickly on being put into warmth.

Another factor under this heading is the amount of work imposed on the plant. Other things being equal a plant carrying two flowering shoots will develop slightly faster than one with four blooms. This fact helps us a little in our timing; for if we find a fortnight or so before the fixed date that we are rather behind time, we can hasten matters slightly by removing the least promising flower buds, and diverting all the energy of the plant into those retained. But here a word of warning is necessary: in practice this removal of flower buds—as distinct from ordinary disbudding—needs discretion in the case of varieties prone to splitting or coarseness, and in any case do not cut away much of the shoots which bear condemned flowers, or you will check the growth of the plant.

Many varieties bloom somewhat earlier if pruned to buds on side growths, than if pruned to buds on shoots starting from the base. This applies with greater force to strong growing Roses like Hugh Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki. If these are pruned to buds on strong basal shoots, particularly if pruned hard, they will, it is true, grow fast enough, but are likely either to run to wood, or not to develop a flower bud until the new shoot is 4 feet or so long, and that will be weeks too late.

From the above notes it will be seen that there is no simple mathematical rule for timing Roses under glass, but that success is a mixture of knowledge, experience, skill and chance, and the main object of this article is to direct members to the main factors involved, and to help them to eliminate the element of chance as far as possible.

In dealing with the subject in practice it is not very safe to rely on your memory. For a busy gardener it is not very easy to remember in January, 1929, what happened to each of dozens of varieties in March and April, 1928. I have adopted the method of numbering each of my pot Roses and keeping a record of their behaviour on a bundle of cardboard sheets which I keep in the greenhouse. Any reader interested will find on page 82 a specimen record contained on part of a sheet. The first column gives particulars of the Rose, such as variety, stock, date of budding, etc.; the second column gives the date of pruning; the third column shows the date when the Rose was first put into warmth; the fourth column the date when the flower bud first became visible; the fifth column the date when the bloom was at its best, and the sixth column any observations, such as state of buds at pruning time, quality of bloom, any re-potting done during the year, etc.

Such a record takes up very little time, and is not only of great assistance in correcting mistakes made in timing, but also of considerable interest in studying the habits of varieties and their growth under different conditions, to remind us which varieties have done best with hard pruning, and which best with light pruning, which Roses give better blooms as maidens, and which as well established cut-backs, and a lot of other information which, in due course, will make us all into first class Rosarians.

Name and Particulars.	Pruned.	Heat.	Bud formed.	Bloom at best.	Remarks.
J. G. GLASSFORD.					
170 } Cutback dwarfs	3 I.	20 I.	1. } 4 III. 2. }	1. } 13 IV. 2. }	3 I. pruned long; both buds plump. 13 IV. both blooms first rate.
171 } Budded 1925 on } briar cutting.	10 I.	31 I.	1. 16 III. 2. 21 III.	1. 22 IV. 2. 27 IV.	10 I. pruned hard. 23 III. to 28 III. in cold frame. 22 IV. bloom good. Exhibited. 2nd bloom poor.
208 Cutback standard on briar, budded 1925.	3 I.	20 I.	1. 4 III. 2. 4 III. 3. 2 III.	1. 11 IV. 2. 12 IV. 3. 11 IV.	3 I. bud 3 plump, others normal. 11 and 12 IV. all blooms first rate. N.B.—To be re-potted in 1928.
213 Cutback standard on rugosa, budded 1925.	10 I.	31 I.	1. 7 III. 2. 7 III. 3. 8 III.	1. 13 IV. 2. 13 IV. 3. 15 IV.	10 I. pruned long, buds plump. 13 IV. blooms good size and form, but only fair colour.
326 Maiden dwarf, budded 26 VII., 1926.	26 XII.	10 I.	29 III.	7 V.	29 III. grew about 30-in. before showing flower bud. 7 V. bloom moderate.



"THE DAILY MAIL" SCENTED ROSE (H.T.).
GOLD MEDAL and "THE DAILY MAIL" GOLD CUP
awarded to Messrs. W. E. B. ARCHER & DAUGHTER.

THE DAILY MAIL SCENTED ROSE.

Raised by W. E. B. ARCHER & DAUGHTER, Sellindge, Ashford, Kent.

This variety is one of the most beautiful Roses of recent years, the colour being a rich dark velvety red, shaded scarlet, which is more pronounced in cool weather. The blooms are fairly full and well formed with a high pointed centre, and produced in great abundance. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching. The foliage is a dark green with stems of a lighter colour. Free of Mildew. As its name implies, it is sweetly scented. I took the trouble to pay a surprise visit to the raiser's garden in September last to see this Rose growing under ordinary conditions. I was surprised at the vigorous growth and the number of blooms each plant carried; none showed any signs of burning. It is an ideal Rose for bedding and massing, and would probably make a big bush, if only lightly pruned. Owing to the very limited number of plants in the raiser's hands, the Proprietors of the "Daily Mail" have agreed to allow the date of its being put into Commerce to be altered to the 1st March, 1929.

THE RAISING OF NEW ROSES.

By THE EDITOR.

By hybridization is understood the bringing together of the different species, by crossbreeding individuals of the same species with a view of raising up new beings, differing from and superior to those already existing. But as both processes have naturally been used in bringing the Rose to its present state of refinement, hybridizing is the word now generally used when crossbreeding for new varieties of Roses. Probably the most interesting part of Rose growing is the raising of New varieties, and the Amateur who takes up this branch of Rose growing must be prepared for disappointment, for it is not at all an uncommon thing for the professional hybridist to make 100 various crosses and then not get a variety that is any advance on those already in commerce. In 1914 I made 142 separate crossings, and as a result saved something like 1,000 seeds. The war came along and the seedlings did not get proper attention, but out of the 230 that grew there was not one that showed any promise, and none were propagated. Then, too, the majority of Rose seeds produce plants with single blooms and die immediately afterwards. But there is always the joy of expectation; the watching of the tiny seedling as it develops into the plant. Is it going to be a Gold Medal winner? Well, perhaps Yes. It is all a game of chance; but even if one is able to produce a single

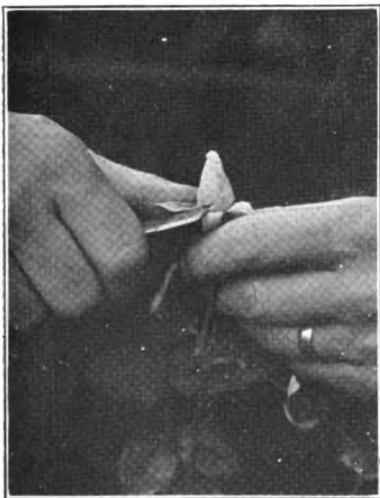


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

Showing Stamens.

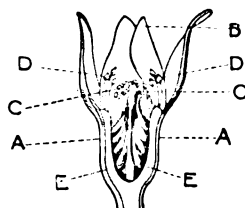
Showing Pistils, Stamens removed.



improvement on any existing variety, he will have done something towards the advancement of the Rose. The results that have recently been obtained by an Amateur are most encouraging, and I am quite sure Mr. Archer when he took up the cult little expected to achieve, from such small surroundings as exist at Sellinge, the winning of two Gold Medals as well as a 250 Guinea Cup for the best new scented Rose of the year. With him it was purely chance, and what he has done other Amateurs can, at least, try to equal, and even hope to improve. The first thing in connection with hybridizing is the necessary plants. These must be in pots, as Rose hybridizing is best done under glass, and then only under special conditions, and the essential is sunlight and heat. Without sunlight—the brighter the better—it is useless to try and hybridize Roses, and I do not know for certain, but I believe it is necessary to secure the fertilization of all other flowers and fruits, with the exception of orchids. You have only to notice that fact with the plum and hawthorn. If the weather is dull and wet at the time of bloom there are no plums or hips; but given warm, sunny weather we have good crops of both. Plants may be purchased already established in pots, or they may be potted up in the autumn in readiness for the following year. It is best to start with not too vigorous plants, and therefore we should choose for our purpose what are called second-sized plants. These will quite easily go into 6-inch pots, which will be found a very convenient size. When potting do not use a rich soil, rather incline to a poor one. If a rich potting soil is used the plants will make too vigorous growth, and that is not what we require. A moderate growth is the best. When the plants are potted, plunge them in ashes outside until the following autumn, and about the beginning of December remove them into a cold house. Let them remain until the soil gets quite dry, when they may be turned out—be careful not to break the ball of earth—and the drainage attended to, afterwards replacing the plant in the pot. They can then be given water. Prune about the middle of January, and do not start giving heat before the end of the month. They can then be grown on in the ordinary way until they commence to bloom about the end of April. No manure in any form should be given them—our principal object is to keep the plants on the poor side. We have now arrived at the critical time, and before going further it would be as well if we first studied the reproductive organ of the Rose.

The calyx* of a Rose may be either round or urn shaped, and eventually becomes the hip. This and the petals form the natural protection to the stamens and pistils of the Rose.

The stamens are those little tender stems that spring up inside the calyx with usually a golden head, called the anther, which, in its turn, contains the pollen. It is from these little heads that turn inwards so as to cover the pistils, that the Rose in the natural way becomes fertilized. As the heat expands the bloom so the anthers



SECTION OF A ROSE BUD.

(A) Calyx. (B) Petals. (C) Pistils.
(D) Stamens and Anthers. (E) Seed Cases.

open out. The pistils generate a glaucous matter, so that when the pollen drops it adheres and the fertilization process is complete. The process of artificial fertilization is to apply the pollen of any one particular Rose to the pistils of another variety, and the terms generally used are pollen parent and seed parent.

With hybridization it is essential that all the stamens of the seed parent be removed before they have had time to ripen. We therefore choose a flower that is in the bud stage for our seed parent (*see* Fig. 1). The stamens will be tightly enclosed by the petals, and it is necessary, therefore, to cut into the petals in order to be able to get at them. The bud is carefully cut around and the petals removed, great care being taken not to damage the stamens or pistils in the operation (*see* Fig. 2). By the same method the stamens are removed, care being taken to see that every one is removed, or failure is certain (*see* Fig. 3). After the stamens are removed it is as well to put a grease paper cap over the calyx and pistils so as to guard against wet (*see* Fig. 4). If the pistils

*Commonly called the Seedpod.

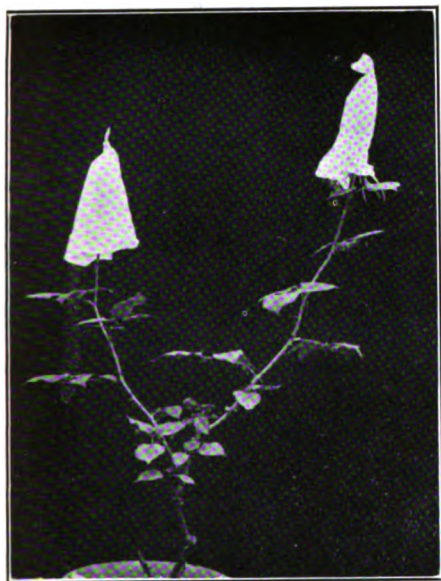


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

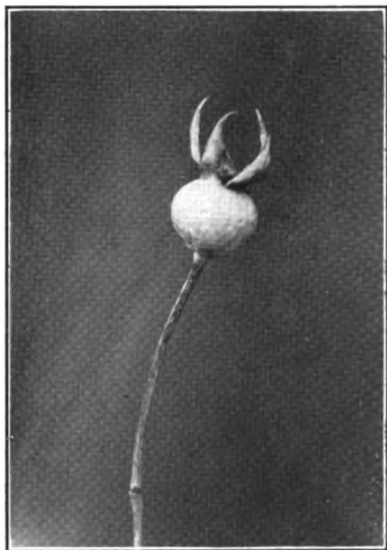


FIG. 8.

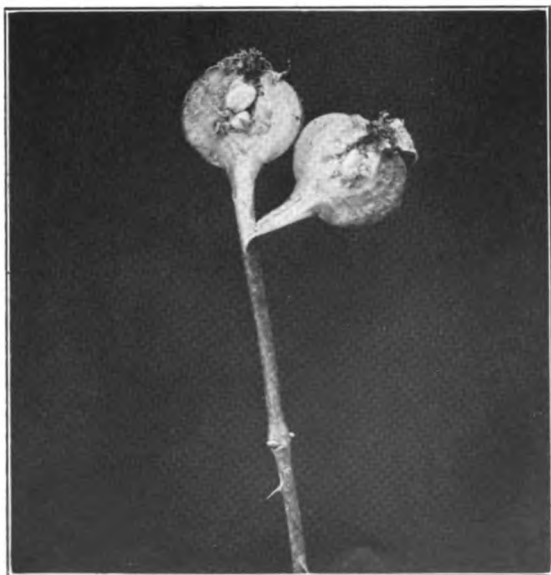


FIG. 9.



should, by any chance, become affected with moisture, do not waste any time but try another bud, as the damage is irreparable. In two days' time remove the paper cap and it will be noticed—provided it is a hot day—that the pistils are exuding a glaucous fluid. They are now ready for pollenating, and on going to the pollen parent, which should be a fully expanded bloom (*see* Fig. 5), we shall find a yellow dust—pollen—falling from the anthers. With the dry tip of the index finger gently place it on the anthers, when the pollen will adhere like yellow flour. Now go to the seed parent and very gently rub the pollen on the pistils, taking care that as many as possible are well covered with pollen (*see* Fig. 6). Put the paper cap on again and wait until the afternoon; then remove the cap and take the pollen parent and dust it over the pistils, when the operation is complete. Replace the paper cap and allow it to remain for about three days, when all danger from wet will have passed. When pollenating be careful not to mix the pollen of two or more Roses—if that is done it sterilizes it. Matters are now left for a period, but in the meantime the plants still remain under glass, and are allowed to grow on naturally. Any side shoots that start out must be pinched back, and only the stem that carries the seedpod allowed. Within a month the Amateur will be able to see if his efforts have been successful (*see* Fig. 7). The calyx (seedpod) will begin to assume a more rounded shape, and is usually a dark green colour. If, however, it turns black or the stem shows any sign of discoloration, then we must try our hand again another day. Sometimes, when all appears to go well for some long time the stem suddenly dies and the seed pod drops off; that is usually caused by too much water being given to the plant. The plants are now left for the seedpod to ripen, which is usually from November onwards. During that period the plants should still be kept on the poor side, and they will probably be attacked by spider. Do not be alarmed—some raisers like to encourage this pest; and I remember when looking at some of the late Rev. Pemberton's seedpods I drew attention to spider. "Yes," he said, "I like to see them." My own experience, however, is that you are better—if possible—without them. When the seedpods are ripe—that may be determined when the stem starts to shrivel or change to a black colour (*see* Fig. 8)—the pod should be picked and placed in a pot containing damp silver sand for a few days. It will then become quite soft and is easily cut open (*see* Fig. 9). The seeds are then removed and it will be noticed

that, owing to their being packed so tightly in the seedpod, they assume all manner of shapes and are very hard. There is no rule as to the number of seeds in each pod—Caroline Testout and Pharisæer will have 30 or 40, while other varieties will only have one or two. It all depends on the care taken when pollenating.

It will be seen that the seeds vary in size as well as shape and, therefore, when sowing, we select the largest (*see* Fig. 10). I know there is a certain risk in discarding and when one has plenty of space to spare then sow every seed, but I have noticed that the smaller the seed the weaker the seedling, and one can rarely do anything with it, even if it does bloom. The end of November is the best time to sow the seeds. They should be sown in small pots in a compound of loam, leaf mould and coarse silver sand that has been prepared some time beforehand—I usually put the soil in an old tin and place it on the kitchen hob for a couple of days or more. The heat will kill all seed weeds and any insects, but it is not used until a month or so afterwards.

The pots, large 60's, must be well drained and filled with the prepared soil to within $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of the rim and gently pressed down. The seeds are sown singly, being placed on the surface of the soil and just pressed in with the end of a pencil. They are then covered with about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of soil, which is made up of one part of loam and two parts coarse silver sand. It is most important after the seed is sown that the pots are not allowed to get too dry, and to prevent that a larger pot is taken and that containing the seed is put inside and the vacant space filled with soil (*see* Fig. 11). The pots are then watered, and if possible put in a position where they can get a little bottom heat. This is not essential, but it does help to hurry matters a little. Care must be taken not to over-water. Do not use rainwater, but water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Rainwater encourages moss to grow on the top of the pots, which is very harmful. The first sign of life may be expected in the following January, and the breaking through of the seedling is very interesting. You will probably have looked at your pots overnight and seen no signs of any movement, while the next morning you may find that during the night five or six seedlings have started on their way. They will grow very rapidly at first and with ordinary luck will bloom about April, but some seeds will remain dormant much

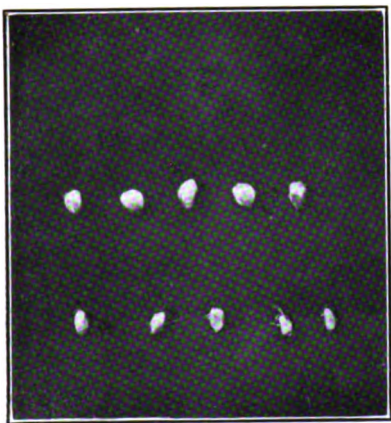


FIG. 10.

Top row—Mature Seeds.
Bottom row—Doubtful Seeds.

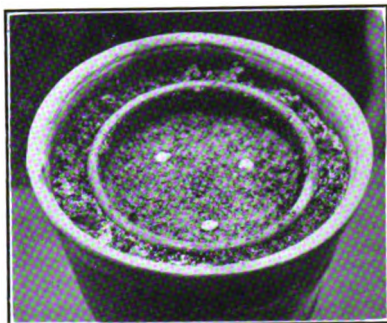


FIG. 11.



A YOUNG SEEDLING ROSE.



longer, and on one occasion I remember the seedlings coming up two years after sowing. I said ordinary luck because the most difficult part in connection with hybridization is the raising of the seedlings. They are very subject to mildew, and no matter whether the seedling in after life—if good enough—is free of this disease, as a seedling it will have it, and I have known as many as 75 per cent. of the seedlings raised in one year to die from it. The late Mr. McGredy told me at one time he used to lose 70 per cent. of his seedlings from mildew alone, but he himself had found a cure which he always used,* and had since but few failures. Greenfly must be watched for, and should the seedlings be attacked by that pest they must be fumigated. On no account use any spraying mixture. Care must be taken to see that rats, mice and sowbugs are kept away from the seeds and seedlings, or they will destroy them. The watch for the first bloom is full of anticipation—What is it going to be? Sometimes the bud is so hard that it will not open. That seedling will be useless. Many of the blooms will be single—we can propagate any one of our fancy—others will be semi-double. If they are a good colour or scented, propagate them, as it is impossible to tell the value of a Rose when first seen as a seedling bloom; it is only after it has grown out of doors that one can judge its worth. Seedling Roses will often die after blooming, so we must be prepared for emergencies by having some seedling briars ready in pots. These should have been potted up in large 60 pots the previous spring and brought into the greenhouse in February. By April the sap will be running sufficiently to bud, and the earliest opportunity should be taken to bud the seedlings. The buds are so very tiny that it is often necessary to use a magnifying glass. Provided the sap in the stocks is running well you need not trouble to take the wood out from the bud, but put it in just as it is cut from the seedling. A very good plan is to plant up some small seedling briars in a warm border during March of the previous year. If these are left they will break into growth quite early in the year, and will be ready for budding at the end of April or beginning of May.

The young plants may also be grafted, but as that requires a special house and expert experience it is a process Amateurs, unless they

* Kuremil.

have the facilities and requisite expert knowledge had best leave alone. Hybridizing can also be done out of doors in the early summer—the method of procedure is precisely the same as that under glass, but the chances of success are small. The grease paper cones then had better be tied top and bottom, and the shoot bearing the seedpod fastened to a stout cane. The hips take longer to ripen, and if that process is not completed by October then cut the shoot that carries the seedpod, put in water and take it into a warm greenhouse, or the seedpod may be put in damp sand and kept in a warm place. In the old days the seed used to be chance collected and sown out of doors. The late Mr. Wm. Paul once told me he collected and sowed in one year a bushel of seed, but the results were never satisfactory—very few of the seeds germinating. It is essential, therefore, that the seed be sown and the seedlings raised under glass.

POT-POURRI.

By Mrs. SIMONDS, Mertonford, Wokingham, Berks.

So much has been written, and brilliantly written, already about pot-pourri, that it is difficult to approach the subject from a fresh angle, and certainly no better recipes for making it could ever be found than those that are already classics in our most famous gardening books, and in proof of this we have only to turn to Miss Jekyll's article on Pot-Pourri in the *Rose Annual* for 1918. But the making of pot-pourri is an old and fascinating art, a very feminine one surely, and dates back from the days when our ancestors lived a much quieter life than now, when every big house had its still-room (a suggestion of peace hangs round the very name to us, to whom distilling as part of the every-day work of the housekeeper is a lost art) where herbs and simples were mixed together, where the homely medicines were brewed, and where fragrant scents were blended.

The French were in advance of us in the making of perfume, and we know that at least as early as the Twelfth Century they were granted a Charter, and perfumes from the East were always prized abroad, though they do not seem to have been fashionable in England then, and it was not till the reign of Queen Elizabeth that our English women turned their attention seriously to the herb gardens. John Partridge in *The Treasure of Hidden Secrets and Commodious Conceits* (1586) says: "In summer time, when roses blowe, gather them, ere they be full-sprede or blowne out, and in drie weather, pluck the leaves," and Sir Hugh Platt in his *Delights for Ladies* (1594) writes: "You must in

rose time, make choice of such roses as are neither in the bud, nor full blowne, which you must specially cull and chuse from the rest; then take sand and drie it thoroughly well, and having shallow boxes, make first an even lay of sand, upon which lay your rose-leaves one by one (so as none of them touch other). Set this box in some warme sunny place in a hot sunny day (and commonly in two hot sunny dayes, they will bee thorow dry) . . . and thus you may have rose leaves, and other flowers to lay about your basons, windows, etc., all the winter long."

For probably two hundred years'after this Rose water was almost the only perfume, and in 1750 Dr. Samuel Johnson, writing in the *Rambler*, tells of a certain Lady Bustle, and one of the employments to which she bred her daughter was to turn Rose-leaves in the shade.

A stroll round our own garden at almost any time of the year leaves us regretting that we have never made further steps in the art of pot-pourri. For instance, the faint sweet scent of daffodils, surely the very essence of Spring; if only we could catch and retain that! Then there is so much variation in the scent of different flowers of the same kind. Compare the scent of a deep red Rose, like Hugh Dickson, with that of a pale lemon-yellow such as Maréchal Niel. Each scented Rose differs—though ever so delicately—from its neighbour, and if only we could retain the varying degrees of scent, what strides in the making of pot-pourri would be made! Then, too, we have not yet discovered the secret of retaining the colour of our flowers, and in making pot-pourri there is always a sad note in the initial stages, when the petals are spread out to dry, and though we have the fragrance of the scents, yet we see the colour slowly fade. We need our pot-pourri in the Winter in England, when the colour for which most of us have an inherent craving is denied to us, and if the countless shades of Roses and other flowers could only be preserved in our rooms, at any rate the essence of Summer would be with us all the year round. Imagine bowls of orange, red and pink pot-pourri, with the many many shades of each colour, either kept separately, or blended so carefully that they form one brilliant medley. What a joy that would be!

And yet when we smell the sweetness of a pot-pourri that we have made ourselves from herbs and flowers taken from our

own garden (and we all love the flowers in our own garden best) we see with our mind's eye the colours they once were, and the particular spot in the garden where once they grew. For, as old John Gerard in his *Herbal* of 1597 said: "If odours may worke satisfaction, they are so soveraigne in plants and so comfortable that no confection of the apothecaries can equall their exquisite vertue," and his words are as true to-day as ever they were. It is our own home-made pot-pourri that we love, every bit of it coming from our own garden, and in the making of it we have tried our own little experiments, and enjoyed it all so much, for like everything else connected with a garden, the making of pot-pourri is a cheerful, hopeful art; it always sends our thoughts to Summer time, and we forget the cold days, or the wet ones, for in pot-pourri there always seems a little dried sunshine.

Pot-pourri, as one's thoughts linger round it, seems to mean so far more than the mere drying of Rose or other petals, however skilfully it is done. Cannot it also mean a blending of all the happy Summer sounds and sights of bygone years? As we look at it, write of it, think of it, we seem to hear all the happy Summer sounds of the past merging into a distant far-away echo of the days when on a Summer morning we heard the sound of the grass being cut in the fields by the scythe (one of the most indescribably peaceful sounds that was ever made, and one we hear far too seldom now), of the lawn mower—none of these new-fangled motor ones, that seem to transport the noise of Piccadilly Circus into the quiet of our garden, however rapidly they do their work—of the children's voices as they played in the hay or on the swing, of the bees in the flower-beds; all these lovely far-away sounds come back to us, and as in memory we listen to them again, so, too, we put them instinctively into the place where they fit the best—the old home. Then we can see it all so plainly, too, the many different beds of colour, the Roses—some of them deemed old-fashioned now, but full of scent and sweetness—the green of the grass, the Summer sunshine—and the sun always seemed to shine in the bygone Summer days, so kindly does our memory treat us—all the glory of the gardens we have loved; it is all there, caught in the fragrance of the pot-pourri though seen only by ourselves, one of the secrets we hug to ourselves, for, like the flower petals, rough handling might cause damage to something so delicate.

Did our great-great-grandmothers as they worked away in their still-rooms think these thoughts, or were they too engrossed in the practical, every-day side of their occupations? Those were called the romantic days, and these are supposed to be the severely practical ones; but perhaps romance and sentiment are always there, in every century. They may have thought themselves eminently practical, those old housekeepers of the past, yet now to us that past seems surrounded by romance, and that just helps to prove my point that pot-pourri has always a suggestion—a hint of romance about it, for it concerns the past, and for all our boastings we are a very romantic nation, and full of sentiment, though we bury it deep within ourselves, and only in such moments as we allow our minds to wander do we indulge in the thoughts that the scent and even the feel of pot-pourri as we let it fall from our fingers, may arouse in us. So let us make our pot-pourri, preserve as far as possible our Summer for the Winter, and we shall again prove the truth that our ancestors found for themselves, that “dry roses put to the nose to smell, do comfort the brayne and the herte and quickeneth the spryte.”



FLAMINGO (H.T.).

GOLD MEDAL awarded to Messrs. ALEX. DICKSON & SONS.

FLAMINGO. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Newtownards, Co. Down.

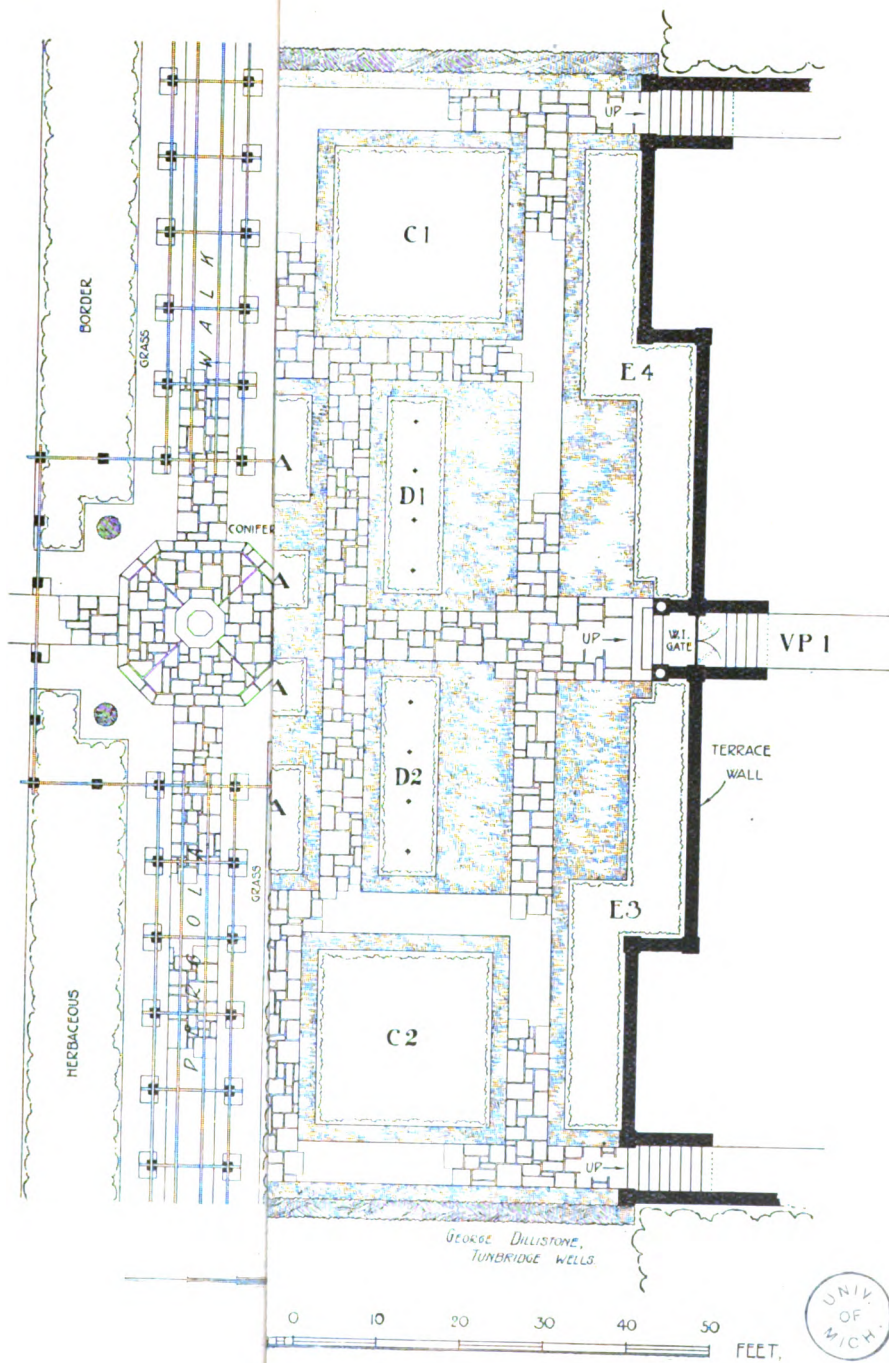
A very pretty Rose. The colour is a pale warm pink. The blooms are well formed and shapely, becoming rather loose as they expand. The habit of growth is moderate. Foliage dark olive green. Very sweetly scented. A Rose after the Lady Inchiquin type, and may perhaps be best described as an improvement on that variety.

ROSE GARDEN DESIGN.

By GEORGE DILLISTONE, Tunbridge Wells.

The ideal Rose garden. Foolish thought! Silly title! Whose ideal—mine or yours? An ideal is a personal and imaginary conception of what an individual thinks is better than anything that has yet been attained. That individual imagines a perfection that he or she thinks has not been and often cannot be realised. But with every individual the ideal may take a different form. This variation in conception of what is best is merely an expression of individualism, and gardening, above all things in life and art, offers opportunities for individual expression. The nearest we shall get to our ideal will be to make the best possible use of the circumstances under our control. This really means that as rarely, if ever, are any two possible sites exactly the same; each garden will differ in detail of design, although the main principles may be approximately the same. Therefore, if for purposes of illustration I set a pattern, I would not have it thought that such a pattern is applicable to all conditions.

The first essential is that your Rose garden shall be suitable for the purpose it is intended to serve. Obviously its prime achievement must be that it shall be capable of producing good Roses. This, however, is only the beginning. You can grow good Roses in single rows between parallel paths; you can grow good Roses scattered at intervals over an area of land with no paths between; nor could anyone deny that either of these would constitute, for the single purpose you desire it, a Rose garden. I would not say that such an arrangement, at certain seasons, would not be beautiful. Roses in mass *are* beautiful. However, neither you nor I would think much of the taste of the individual who, given such a wonderful wealth of material, could make no better use of it than this. Mere cultivation of good Roses is, therefore, not our sole aim. Let us then consider for a moment what a



Rose garden should be capable of doing before we pass on to the best design to adopt :—

- 1.—The cultivation of good Roses.
- 2.—An arrangement whereby access can be gained to each variety, or even each plant, for individual enjoyment and such attention as is necessary.
- 3.—A design in which it is possible to place in association those varieties that help each other by forming contrasts or harmonies.
- 4.—The Rose garden should be such that it makes a pleasant place wherein to be, apart from the attraction of the Roses, even in winter time.
- 5.—There are such infinite possibilities in the way of panoramic effects to be obtained with Roses that the production of such effects becomes an important factor in Rose garden design. Cohesion in the design is also a great asset. A number of isolated and scattered effects never achieve complete success.
- 6.—If it is small then it is only large enough for the best, and a garden containing twelve varieties is better than a nurseryman's catalogue of names. If it is large enough to admit varieties that are in some ways inferior, but which possess some peculiar attraction, then these should be so disposed that they do not destroy the general effect of the garden.
- 7.—The perfect Rose garden would be capable of containing *all* the best varieties and every type and form of cultivation, dwarfs, standards, climbers, etc. Such a Rose garden is not impossible, but rather an improbable development under economic conditions ruling to-day.

Now about the design itself; and in preparing the accompanying plan I am in a better position than you are. I can choose my site and make it as big or small as I like, give it any aspect I choose, and its boundary lines are only limited by my imagination. Your area is

controlled by the land you have to spare; its aspect depends upon all sorts of things beyond your control, and your boundary lines take any erratic shape that the past development of your gardens has made for you. Area, aspect and outline of boundaries, points of approach, must all exercise a potent influence on the actual design, but the principles remain the same.

Any gardening effort can broadly be described as belonging to one of two classes. Either it belongs to what is understood as formal, *i.e.*, in which the design consists of geometrically dividing the area up into a number of set figures or shapes, or it becomes a development that is by some called natural or others informal, neither term being either expressive or descriptive of the actual style referred to. However, we are not concerned now either with the value of terms or the merits or demerits of styles generally, but one thing can be said without hesitation: there is only one method of evolving the really satisfactory Rose garden, and that is by what I have described above as the formal. I know there are people who advocate the scattering of Rose beds in park lands and shrubberies and under similar conditions. Often it is done at the cost of introducing an irritating note of incongruity with such positions. Such beds, unless they be of the wilder-growing species, never look happy. The Roses in them seem to ask for something a little more homelike. I should, however, like to make it clear that there are certain species and varieties that by the very nature of their growth produce happy effects when used in the informal way, but this has nothing to do with the Rose garden proper.

The modern Rose is a highly cultivated flower. It is not too much to say that it is an artificial production. Breeding, selection, and interbreeding has gone on to such an extent that it is not easy to trace in many varieties their original parentage, and few bear any striking resemblance to the species from which they have been evolved. Art and science have produced some wonderful and beautiful results, and to get the best out of them we must needs use them with full regard to their artistic possibilities. So many, beautiful in themselves, are much enhanced by being grown in association with others equally beautiful; the one is, indeed, the colour complement of the other. Colour grouping is, therefore, of the utmost importance if we would get

the best out of each and all the varieties we use. This can be so much more effectively achieved in a garden where the forms of the planting areas are clearly defined, symmetrical so far as general disposition is concerned, and arranged in such a way that each colour mass can contribute its own full value in proportion to the whole. Hence I have chosen as an illustration a garden—

1.—Devoted entirely to Roses.

2.—Complete in itself as far as the essentials of cultivation are concerned.

3.—Of formal design that will give a fine panoramic effect, and yet give space to all classes and varieties of Roses.

The site I have imagined is a broad, flat space on gently sloping ground, the slope being from north to south. The house it serves is somewhere to the north of the plan with a garden front facing south. The slope of the land has necessitated a certain amount of terracing between the house and the Rose garden, the lowest terrace level forming the northern boundary of the Rose garden, which is reached by steps placed centrally and at each end of the terrace. The Rose garden area is rectangular in shape, bounded on the east, west, and south by ever-green hedges. Such hedges serve to give protection against wind, a sense of seclusion, and a background for colour masses; and where the area is broad enough, can be allowed to grow to considerable height, say 6 feet or more. Small Rose gardens should never be so enclosed. The tiny rectangles one sees so often enclosed with robust hedges that exclude air, and obviously a good deal of sunshine also, never grow Roses satisfactorily. More often they become incubating chambers for all the pests from which Roses can suffer—mildew in particular. Protection is necessary, but in a small garden it is better to have your Roses exposed to every blast than huddle them up like chickens in a coop. The best enclosure for such small gardens is formed by using the Roses themselves for the purpose, either as hedges of the free-growing sorts or, where space permits, some arrangement for training climbers to form the enclosure. Desirable as it is in spacious situations, it is possible to make too much of a fetish of this enclosure idea. A small

Rose garden designed for the position it occupies on an open lawn can be exceedingly attractive, and a sense of enclosure can be obtained in various ways without creating a box formed by walls of evergreen. Nevertheless where the space does permit it, and enclosure can be attained without the sacrifice of health, it is, for the reasons I have stated, very valuable.

So that the area covered by the accompanying plan can be fully appreciated, I will just mention that it occupies rather less than three-quarters of an acre. This is, I admit, a greater area than most people can afford to devote to one genus, but the design is one that could be contracted into a much smaller area. Throughout I have given the maximum dimensions required for each purpose, and there is nothing in the whole garden that could not be reduced in size without destroying the general effect. Moreover, certain portions could be adopted and the remainder omitted. The centre would make quite an effective arrangement by itself.

Now let us proceed to discuss the plan in detail. The main point of approach is obviously down the central steps marked V.P. 1, and it is from this point that the general panoramic view of the garden would be obtained. Seen from this point the view lies evenly balanced on the central or axial line V.P. 1 to V.P. 2. The centre of the design consists of a formal arrangement of beds in grass, these beds being numbered 1 to 16. I suggest that these 16 beds might well be devoted to Hybrid Tea varieties, or perhaps one or two H.P.'s of the more perpetual blooming sorts, such as Hugh Dickson, might be admitted for their colour. There are various ways of arranging the colour scheme for such a garden. One could begin by massing the darker crimsons and scarlets in the centre and plant the outer beds with paler shades. Personally, I should reverse this arrangement, because I would rather see the weight of colour on the outside. Therefore beds 1, 4, 13 and 16 would be crimsons and scarlets, and I would have no more than two varieties in each bed, and these clearly divided into two distinct groups. Thus there would be eight varieties of these deeper coloured Roses to plant in blocks of one sort in 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B and so on. Now comes a little difficulty; with some people the inclination would be to let pink Roses predominate in the remainder of the beds, which would involve planting beds 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14 and

15 with pink sorts. In view of the proximity of the reds, however, it would be best to avoid this. Pinks and reds do not associate well, and you must remember that the whole of this centre would be in view at once. I should, therefore, make provision for accommodating such pink sorts as this centre will not admit elsewhere, and devote this second line of beds to orange and yellow varieties, again admitting but two sorts to each bed. All the blocks marked A might be of the deeper orange tints, and those marked B of the purer yellows, or *vice versa*. Now, having interposed a colour barrier between the reds on the outside and the four inner beds 6, 7, 10 and 11, it will be quite safe to fill these four with the best pink varieties, and they would look best if only one sort were used in each. The middle of the rectangle that forms the centre of the whole design could be occupied with any garden ornament suitable for such a position. But personal taste may demand more pink and less yellow and orange varieties, and the alternative is to plant crimson and scarlet in 6, 7, 10 and 11; pink varieties in the "A" sections of 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15; yellow varieties in the "B" sections of the same beds, and the warmer oranges in beds 1, 4, 13 and 16. Thus you would have room for eight pink and eight yellow sorts in these beds, and I have never found more than eight pinks of first-rate bedding value suitable for such a purpose. I do not say there are not more than eight good pink Roses, but that having selected this number of your favourites that are suitable for such a purpose, it will be possible in such a garden to accommodate any others you desire elsewhere. Although no other arrangement is so pleasing to the eye as a design of this sort in grass, it is necessary to be able to get to it dry footed after rain. The design itself could be crossed in both directions by dry paths, but this would destroy much of its repose. I have, therefore, contented myself by suggesting a dry path surrounding this central arrangement, and think in most cases it would prove quite sufficient for all purposes. The material of which such a path is constructed is optional and merely a matter of personal taste, or perhaps local circumstances. It must be remembered that this centre, from the point of view I have chosen, will be the first thing seen, and the most important feature in the view. Therefore it is important that no pains should be spared to make it as perfect as possible. No standard Roses should be introduced here. These are provided for elsewhere.

Now it is obvious that the area of the whole garden we are discussing would look flat and monotonous unless relieved in some way. I have, therefore, introduced four huge beds, C1, C2, C3 and C4 in the four corners outside the central design, and these, I think, should be devoted to masses of pillar Roses occupying the middle of each, with groups of the wilder growing species surrounding them. My aim would be to get great mounds of colour in these four beds. The effect could be obtained by planting tall conifers in the centre of each bed, or even standard flowering trees, but I am assuming this is entirely a Rose garden. No species or variety would be too rampant in growth for these large beds, and although they can be used as positions wherein to grow many sorts too coarse for the garden elsewhere, a certain symmetry should be regarded in planting them. For instance, if *R. Moyesii* is used, I would use it in all four beds in corresponding positions, and thus ensure that the balance of the design is retained.

Now you will ask, where am I to grow all those varieties of which I want a few plants only, and which I have not room for in the central design? A glance at the plan will show you that surrounding this centre are oblong borders 7 feet wide, marked D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D9, and D10, and to complete the design at the southern end two more, D7 and D8. These borders are provided for that very purpose, and also for a line of standard Roses down the centre of each bed. The standards can either remain as such, or can be festooned from one to the other, thus obtaining a continuous chain of colour over the dwarf varieties that occupy the remainder of the borders. The dwarf varieties can be introduced in threes, or fives, of one variety (or more if desired), and it will be a very ambitious grower who cannot find room for all the older or less attractive varieties required in the space provided. Personally, I should like to use blocks of all the best polyantha sorts in these beds, leaving spaces between for such old favourites as I desired.

Then there are a number of species and their varieties of historic, sentimental or æsthetic value that the real Rose lover would desire to have, and borders for these are marked E1, E2, E3 and E4. Such are the Moss, Scots Briar, Musk, Damask, Macartney Roses and others. Here again I would intersperse blocks of Polyantha and China Roses.

Here also one might introduce pillar Roses at intervals, and thus obtain space for climbing varieties.

The terrace wall facing south at the north end of the garden could be used for climbing Tea Roses, and indeed E3 and E4 could be mainly planted with dwarf Teas if desired. Now comes a very important introduction. Every Rose garden should have a place wherein new varieties that it may be desirable to obtain in small quantities, perhaps only a single plant, can be tried. These I have relegated to beds F1 to F8, which at 21 inches apart gives an opportunity of planting about 120 trial plants, which being removed to other portions of the garden later would provide constantly recurring spaces for new sorts as they are introduced.

I am perfectly certain that one criticism that will be levelled at my design will be that I have introduced no pergola within the garden. The fact is, the pergola is not necessarily a Rose garden feature, but belongs to the whole garden, if a suitable place can be found for it. It is not necessary that there should be a single Rose upon it. However, it is impossible to conceive anyone with a sufficient love of Roses to construct such a garden as I have described who would not also wish to have a well-planted pergola. There are two places where it could well be introduced. One idea would be to let it take the place of the hedges on the east and west sides, and so form a garden enclosure. The other would be to introduce it as I have shown it in the plan at the southern end, outside the Rose garden, but forming a link between it and other parts of the garden. So far as the central design is concerned, the varieties chosen should be selected for their bedding value. Due consideration should be paid to their habit of growth so that some sense of balance is preserved as the garden grows up. I have purposely avoided mentioning particular varieties I should use in planting. Everyone has a certain number of favourites that would inevitably find a place in their Rose garden. Obviously colour must be carefully studied. None but proved and reliable varieties should be included in this central design. *It is maddening to get nine-tenths of the garden established one year and then find one or two sorts are not maintaining

*When the new trial ground is *fait accompli* it should prevent occurrences of this sort.

their reputation and look weedy and thin. This involves replanting, and there is the risk of getting a ragged note into the garden. Some Roses do better in one district than another. I know more than one garden where Christine has never established itself satisfactorily. I know many where it is an undoubted success. If I gave a list of sorts for each of these beds there would certainly be some you would not wish to have. In any case, I think every selection needs to be made after a study of local conditions.

There is one feature that many people would like to have in such a garden, but which I have intentionally omitted. Water in some form or another is always a refreshing relief, but it is not Rose gardening. If it is wanted it could well be introduced between the beds marked D5, D6, D7 and D8. Its introduction would, however, involve a certain amount of constructional detail that might mean the rearrangement of certain elements in the design. In any case it is not, as I have said, really essential in the Rose garden.

The practical points of preparation for planting, arrangements for watering and other such matters would also have to be considered in relation to the local circumstances.

For the incidents of design and ornamentation I will just refer you to the plan. Every point has been introduced after careful thought of its ultimate effect. Seats are placed where they will command the best general views. Not one ornament has been added for the sake of ornament, but because it fulfils some essential function in emphasising perspective, symmetry or trick of composition.

Thus I have set before you a scheme for a Rose garden on liberal lines, boldly conceived, and of studied proportions, and if you have no other garden you will find in this a wealth of æsthetic satisfaction that will more than compensate for any strain it may impose upon your purse or garden organisation.

No other effort of gardening gives you quite the same results at the same approximate cost as does the Rose garden. Once formed and planted it is the most economical in maintenance of any garden

development. Give it a day or two in March or April for pruning, the same attention that the least exacting portion of the garden requires for weeding, cleaning, etc., the same attention that any other portion needs as regards mulching, feeding and the extermination of pests, and you get a period of flowering from June to November. Throughout the whole of this period there is never a dull moment. You may fill your home with flowers if you cut judiciously, exhibit if you are so inclined, and successfully too, and do it all without depriving the garden itself of real beauty. You will get a range and wealth of colour scarcely obtainable in any other genus, and certainly no other will give you such an entrancing colour range over anything like the same period.

In the still morning light, whilst the dewdrops yet sparkle on the opening buds, in the golden tide of full noon, when the blossoms have expanded to catch the glow of the summer sunshine, in the quiet evening when the day is done and repose and refreshment are essentials for the tired mind and body, you can walk and talk in such a garden. It will be redolent with the fragrance of a myriad blossoms, each of which is a poem of beauty in itself, and the attractions are multiplied a thousandfold by diversity of form and colour, each presenting a novel delight, and at every turn the senses will be satiated with some new charm. Nor will all your gratification come from the individual attraction of the Roses themselves. There is in a well-designed garden, on broad lines, a sense of satisfaction in the realisation that you have given your flowers a setting worthy of them. A hundred unforeseen incidents will creep in from time to time that will add enchantment. My plan looks bald and stark on paper. In application it would betray a great freedom of outline and mass. As it grows up you will find many little gardens within the greater, and whether you use its cosy recesses for solitude and reflection, or its broad promenades for society and conversation, you will find its attractions increase as each nook becomes more intimate, and nature will take a hand in completing the work you have begun.

ROSE GROWING IN SCOTLAND.

By C. BLAIR, Linlithgow.

Always popular and widely grown throughout the northern part of the British Islands, the Rose has, however, since the conclusion of peace, extended its popularity quite ten-fold, and is yearly becoming more widely cultivated. Nor can we wonder at this when we consider the fact that few other flowers can approach the Rose for freedom and length of flowering season and the comparative ease with which it may be grown. Not that I would for a moment advocate careless management, for what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and the Rose will most nobly respond to generous and skilful treatment. At the same time it is wrong to scare the uninitiated by giving them to believe that this plant can only be grown by highly-trained gardeners, whereas very fair results may be had by the novice who secures a few hints from the Gardening Press, the *Rose Annual*, or even from Nurserymen's catalogues. The novice, of course, must not expect at first to produce the perfect blooms he sees exhibited at flower Shows, the men who produce such blooms being highly-trained experts. The novice, too, should at first confine himself to a dozen or so of certain "doers." In Scotland that dozen would be pretty much like this: Caroline Testout, General MacArthur, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Lady Pirrie, Pharisäer, Madame Butterfly, Lieutenant Chaurè, Gustav Grunerwald, W. F. Dreer, Betty Uprichard, Covent Garden and Mrs. Henry Bowles. There are, of course, many other reliable varieties, but the above twelve would be an encouraging start for anyone launching out on this absorbing hobby in the Northern part of the Kingdom. It is a very long time since first I fell in love with the "Queen," for I cannot remember the time when I was not deeply attached to Her Majesty. Long before the now all-conquering H.T.'s were in existence (if we omit La France) I can remember some really grand summer displays provided by the old H.P.'s. It is difficult,

after a lapse of fifty years to recall many of the names, but Dr. Andry, Exposition de Brie, Fisher Holmes, Paul Neyron, Annie Alexiff, Annie Wood, Dupuy Jamain, Général Jacqueminot, Prince Camille de Rohan and Pride of Waltham I remember distinctly.

Of course, the Autumn display in these far-off days was negligible, but assuredly during July and August I do not think that any modern display could equal—far less surpass—the wonderful wealth of bloom we then enjoyed. Climbing varieties half a century ago were but few in number and rather uninteresting. The old Gloire de Dijon, Cheshunt Hybrid, Devoniensis, Celine Forrestier and the old Ayrshire are all I can remember, and they made but a poor display compared with our American Pillars, Excelsas, Lady Gays, Hiawathas, and the climbing forms of many of our most popular dwarf H.T.'s.

I did not really intend to take up so much space describing the old-world Roses, but when one is so deeply interested in a subject they like to remember the evolutions worked out under their own eyes, even at the risk of becoming prosy.

With the arrival of the H.T.'s, with their beauty of form and wealth of bloom, produced over many months, the real boom in Rose-growing in Scotland, at all events, set in. Many of the older growers, especially the keen exhibitors, received the newcomers coldly, predicting their failure to attract the flower-loving public. In this, of course, they were woefully wrong, for the new class "caught on" at once, although some of the old H.P.'s made a valiant fight to retain their position as head of the Rose family. The newcomers, however, gradually—but none the less surely—came to the front, and with the steady improvement in form and colouring finally ousted the old clan from the position it had so long and honourably filled. Certainly there is still a place with the exhibitor for some of the H.P.'s, as is apparent at all the larger Shows, for very frequently the winning stands have a few superb blooms of Ulrich Brunner, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John Laing, Frau Karl Druschki and Horace Vernet.

For garden decoration and for cut-flower purposes the H.T.'s hold the field, while many of them when well grown are fit for any

Show. One of the most gratifying features of the extended culture of the Rose in Scotland is the number of owners of quite small gardens who are now devoting every inch they can spare to the planting of Roses. Many of these enthusiasts labour under serious difficulties in the way of soil, situation and lack of suitable manure, but it is truly wonderful to see the results, in many instances, even under severe handicap. In some cases part, at least, of the handicap is self-imposed, they selecting the varieties to plant at Shows, instead of consulting a local expert, who would be able and is, usually, quite willing to guide the novice in a first selection, and this would greatly minimise the chance of disappointment, for there can be no doubt about the quality of the soil, the environments, and so forth, having a very great deal to do with the successful cultivation of the Rose. Very few, if any, gardens will be found entirely favourable to the welfare of *every* variety of Rose, but yet almost any soil will grow one or more varieties fairly well. As evidence of the last statement, I was greatly astonished some time ago, when visiting a garden at Ladybank, Fife, to see some remarkably fine bushes of Frau Karl Druschki. The soil in the Ladybank district is not far removed from sand, and with pure sand as subsoil, so it is about the most unsuitable medium for Rose-growing that could well be imagined. Well, these Druschkis were producing quantities of as fine blooms as one could wish to see, while all other varieties had either died outright, or were merely existing. As I have already said, few gardens will be found to be suitable for every variety of Rose. Here where we have what might be termed "a good Rose soil"—fairly heavy loam, inclined to clay, and where the majority of varieties flourish splendidly we have, during the last twenty-five years, discovered a fair number of sorts that will not thrive, do as we like to encourage them. Among these may be mentioned Madame Abel Chatenay, Archie Gray, America, Donald McDonald, Lord Charlemont, Golden Ophelia, Sunburst, Mrs. Peter Blair, Helen Keller, Dorothy Page Roberts, Gloire de Hollande, Augustus Hartmann, C. V. Haworth and George Dickson. The Teas do not succeed, it being much too cold and damp. Lady Hillingdon, however, does survive, and in good seasons does fairly well. While at one time Rose-growing was, almost exclusively, confined to private gardens, of late years the public parks and gardens in and near our large towns and cities have taken up the cult, and many fine displays are to be seen each summer and autumn.

One of the very finest and most extensive of these public park displays is in Saughton Park, Edinburgh, where the Rose seems to fairly luxuriate. It is situated to the West of the city, and so enjoys freedom to a great extent from the dust and smoke of the town, so foliage and flower exhibit the cleanness and purity of colouring one associates with the open country. The Roses at Saughton are planted in large masses of one variety, and are thus very tellingly displayed, and no one who is a flower-lover could see this great display without a keen feeling of admiration for the blooms and appreciation of the skill and taste of the Superintendent and his staff.

Another outstanding display is to be seen at Ayr, where the natural situation of the gardens has been taken full advantage of and great quantities of Roses, both dwarfs and climbers, have been most skilfully planted, and give a most charming effect. This park, or garden is inspected annually by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world who come to Ayr to pay homage to the immortal memory of our National Poet, Robert Burns. At Pittencrieff Glen, or Carnegie Park, Dunfermline, a most delightful effect is got by the free use of Rambler Roses. These are trained on huge pillars, and when in flower are simply gorgeous. It is some years since I saw this garden, but I shall not readily forget the impression made by these fine specimen Rose pillars. Other Roses flourish excellently, and I am told that everything is still as fine, or finer, than formerly.

While numbers of Roses are purchased in England and some, unfortunately, on the Continent, vast numbers are propagated in this part of Britain, several firms making a speciality of Rose growing. It would be impossible to estimate, even approximately, the numbers raised and distributed by firms as widely apart as Elgin and Dumfries, for besides the larger firms that grow Roses by the acre, there are great numbers of smaller nurseries where quite a good trade is done, mostly locally, of course.

Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee are the chief centres for the raising and distributing of the Rose, but within recent times several firms of repute have sprung up in such districts as Dunfermline, Stranraer and Dumfries, and these do no mean trade. It is truly

amazing to consider the aggregate number of Roses sold and planted each season, although it is mere guesswork to do so, and I am certain the total is much larger than most of us would think, all of which goes to prove the enormous popularity of the modern varieties and the greatly extended areas planted each year. For it must be remembered that only a very small percentage of the plants bought go to fill gaps, the Rose in the main being quite hardy and with quite a low mortality, while it is not often that one "scraps" his plants wholesale to make room for the new. No, I think that at least 75 per cent. of the plants bought annually go to make fresh plantations.

A paper on Rose-growing would be incomplete without some reference to exhibiting. While we have only a comparatively few Shows devoted exclusively to Roses, there are several of considerable importance where, in conjunction with carnations and sweet peas, very fine Exhibitions are held, the Rose in every instance being the main feature of attraction. Probably the finest displays are put up at Glasgow, Dunfermline, Helensburgh and Falkirk, where not only the principal trade growers are largely represented, but large numbers of competitive classes are set up and competition is usually keen. At these Shows, of recent years, while the classes for large blooms, shown both on boards and in vases, are still retained and the prizes for these keenly competed for, it is very gratifying to notice the steady increase in the classes devoted to "Decorative" Roses. To the general public it is these latter that most strongly appeal, and it is to the advantage of all Rose societies to endeavour to attract the "man in the street" and his wife, for, like everything else, little can be done without funds, and the shillings of the public are a welcome aid to the successful carrying on and extending the culture of the Rose. It is much to be deplored that, for some years back, Edinburgh has been unable to support a Rose Show. The City is, of course, largely residential, and at the time the Show could be held the great bulk of those who would be likely to patronise it are out of town, so financial support is wanting, and the function has had to be dropped meantime. While, as I have already indicated, few gardens will be found entirely suited to the needs of every variety, I think I may venture to recommend the following thirty-six as being almost universally good on this side of the Border. I do not place in any order of merit, but simply as they

occur to me : Betty Uprichard, Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald, Mélanie Soupert, Lady Pirrie, Lady Roundway, Henrietta, Shot Silk, Sovereign, Covent Garden, Madame Butterfly, W. F. Dreer, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Mabel Morse, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Christine, General McArthur, Lady Inchiquin, Noblesse, Marjorie Bulkeley, Caroline Testout, Earl Haig, Hugh Dickson, Paul Lédé, Ophelia, W. C. Gaunt, Mrs. Bertram J. Walker, Una Wallace, Lieutenant Chaurè, Pharisaër, Scarlet Glory, Madame Ravary and Marcia Stanhope.

Many of the above are excellent for Exhibition, while all are good garden Roses, and the bulk valuable for cut blooms.

The dwarf polyantha Roses are not greatly in favour, but some of them are excellent for bedding, blooming as they do over quite a long season. A few of the best and most distinct sorts include—Orleans, Jessie, Eblouissant, Perle Orleanaise, Mrs. Cutbush and Mignonette.

Only a limited number of Climbing and Rambling varieties do really well, and I would say the following are, most generally, satisfactory : American Pillar, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, White Dorothy, Hiawatha, Gruss an Teplitz, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing Caroline Testout, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Isaac Pereire, Frau Karl Druschki, Ards Rover, Carmine Pillar, Evangeline, Lady Godiva and Minnehaha.

Standards are not very widely grown, but some remarkably fine specimens are occasionally met with : Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John Laing, Madame Bérard, Château de Clos Vougeot, Mabel Morse, Mrs. Henry Morse, and a few other H.T.'s and H.P.'s thrive well and produce numbers of high-class flowers. Cultivated as tall Weeping Standards many of the Ramblers are really very fine. I recently saw a large lawn in the South of Scotland surrounded with these Weeping Standards, and very pleasing the effect was. The varieties include : Coral Cluster, Lady Gay, Excelsa, Hiawatha, wichuraiana and White Dorothy. Standards of any kind are unsuited to exposed situations, but where they can have a fair measure of shelter and yet be well in the sun, they are very decorative. The Moss Rose has almost disappeared from

our gardens, as has also *Rosa Mundi*, usually called York and Lancaster. The interest in *R. Mundi* has revived somewhat of late, and it is not always easy to secure true stock. Other old-time favourites like *R. spinosissima* (Scotch Briar), the Chinas (*R. Indica*), *R. alba* (Celestial), Ayrshire and *R. rugosa* have, in most cases, been scrapped to make room for our modern ideas, and however much some of the older Rosarians regret their passing, it must be confessed that the newcomers are much superior in every way, giving as they do a greater profusion of bloom and beautiful shades of colour over a long period, whereas most of the old kinds bloom but once in a season, and only for a few weeks at the most.



PORTADOWN CRIMSON (H.T.).

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to
Messrs. SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON.



PORTADOWN CRIMSON.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. S. McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

A fine shaped deep crimson Rose with large petals. The blooms, which are freely produced, are of a globular form, and very sweetly scented. The habit is vigorous, and foliage a dark olive green. Free of Mildew. It is a Rose that will be wanted, if only for its sweet perfume.

MEMORIES.

By ARTHUR G. SOAMES, Sheffield Park, Uckfield.

(Mr. Arthur G. Soames was one of the first Members of the National Rose Society, having joined in 1876 and being elected to the Committee—now the Council—in 1877. He is therefore, our oldest living Member. It will be of interest to many to know that he still takes an active part as one of the judges at the Summer Show. —ED.)

I have been asked by Mr. Courtney Page to write a few lines for the *Rose Annual*, recounting some of the dim memories of Rose growing and Rose showing in the later '70's, and I find it impossible to refuse a request from such a quarter, though I should have responded more gladly had I kept any diary, or any notes of any kind, to aid one's memory of those distant years.

I do well, however, remember a talk about Roses between two of our guests at a shooting party who happened to be keen Rosarians, and their suggestion that I ought to take up Rose-growing, as my soil was probably favourable. Although I had never given a thought to gardening in those early days I was bitten with the idea, and was just in time to make our woodmen get a few briars—perhaps 200 or so—and to order some Roses from the catalogue descriptions.

This was probably in 1875. I feel sure I showed at a few local Shows in '77, and whatever my success or otherwise may have been, I think, at all events, that I learnt something as regards putting one's Roses up to the best advantage, as I was specially complimented on this subsequently by the Rev. J. B. M. Camm in the *Journal of Horticulture*, to which, under the pseudonym of "Wyld Savage," he contributed articles so long as Rose Shows were in progress.



THE FATHER OF THE SOCIETY,
ARTHUR G. SOAMES.



I was, perhaps, somewhat helped in this matter by the very luxuriant foliage I used to get, thanks, as I always considered, to the mention in Dean (then Canon) Hole's Rose book of a very strong stimulant. This consisted of malt dust soaked with liquid manure and allowed to ferment. The stink of it after its application to the Roses was appalling; but we had no lack of rain in those later '70's to wash it in, and whether or not it told on the bloom, it assuredly did on the foliage. I used to set my Roses higher up than was usual to get the full benefit of the fine encircling foliage, and of course if one bloom was a bit short of it I put it between two that were better endowed. This relieved the stiffness, and the dead level that was so characteristic of our Shows at that time, when there were none of those amazing and most beautiful groups that our Hybrid Teas have now made possible.

I lived in those days in South Lincolnshire, some four miles from Corby, a station on the Great Northern main line, and as we had *carte blanche* to stop any express, either up or down, at our small station, I had exceptionally favourable means of getting about. My gardener used to call me by throwing a handful of stones (not large ones !) from the drive at my bedroom window at 3.30, or thereabouts, and by stopping the down newspaper express, or an up Scotch express—either at about 6.45 a.m.—we had easy means of picking that morning and getting to a Show quite a long way off. Thanks to this I remember I showed at places so far distant as Leeds, Manchester, the Crystal Palace, Maidstone, Diss, Norwich, St. Ives (Hunts), etc., besides various Shows nearer home, and although my career as an exhibitor was, owing to a change of abode, but short, I sometimes wonder whether I cannot claim to have been, perhaps, the most peripatetic of all Amateur Rose exhibitors.

The first year of which I have any definite record is 1878, as inscriptions on two cups show that I won the first prize for 12 varieties that year at the National Rose Society's Show at the Crystal Palace, and at their provincial Show at Manchester.

The giants in those days amongst nurserymen were, so far as I remember, Paul of Cheshunt, Cranston of Hereford, and Ben Cant of

Colchester, and for Teas, Prince of Oxford; and amongst the Amateurs Mr. Baker of Exeter and Mr. Jowett of Hereford. These two last had an annual duel at the Crystal Palace for the Amateurs' 48, and no one was bold enough to enter the lists against them. It was said that Mr. Jowett and Messrs. Cranston used to charter jointly a special train from Hereford for the occasion. Mr. Baker doubtless had a better train service from Exeter.

I was fired with ambition to have a tilt against them, and in 1878 I planted either three or four thousand Standard briars and an equal number of Manetti stocks. One is inclined nowadays to wonder at the proportion of standards, but I understood that Canon Hole considered that on a good Rose soil there was no better stock than the local hedge briar, and I fear I did not count the cost of the woodmen's labour. My impression is that the stocks almost universally used then were the hedge briar for Standards and the Manetti for dwarf H.P.'s, and briar cuttings for dwarf Teas. The Seedling briar had then lately begun to be used by Prince of Oxford, but it had not become general, and we ourselves had found it difficult to bud satisfactorily.

I turned up a piece of old pasture, putting what an old labourer called "a sight o' mooock" at the bottom and, as my soil was heavy, a considerable mixture of burnt earth; but I have no remembrance of adding any other delicacies. I must have increased my stock of Roses enough by that time to supply the quantity of buds required, but I remember that it was a very near thing, and that at least one big nurseryman declined to sell me buds. But we just managed it from our own resources, and as the work would have been beyond our capacity I advertised for a "budder."

The cult would not seem to have been a large one in those days—at all events for hire—as I had only one reply. He duly turned up, armed with a large clasp knife, which I thought was hardly the conventional weapon for the job. However, he cut the bark with the business edge and prized it up with the back of the blade, and the result was all one could wish.

But my aspirations as regards Messrs. Baker & Jowett were doomed to disappointment, as we had very bad late spring frosts in

'79—mine was a very cold district—and I could pick nothing from my maidens at Show time that summer. Nor could I compete at the Crystal Palace in a modest class, as my cut-backs were far too late; indeed, so scanty were the boxes shown that year, that in view of a Royal visit, all exhibitors were asked to put their boxes of spare blooms on the benches to help towards filling the gaps.

During the winter of '79-'80 we had frosts of exceptional severity, and all my Standards were killed—the stocks as well as the scions. Fortunately we had deep snow all the time, and my dwarfs were only killed down to the snow line. But Roses in Lincolnshire were so late in the summer of 1880 that I had no chance of showing at any of the Southern Shows.

I think my first appearance that year was at the Diss Rose Show, when I competed for a cup in the chief open class and, as the inscription on it tells me, it was as late as July 13th. I do not think that any Nurseryman of importance was there, and I believe the late Mr. Pemberton ran second. I showed subsequently at the St. Ives (Hunts) Rose Show. The chief classes were an open 24, for which Pauls, of Cheshunt—formidable opponents in those days—were competing, and a 12, open only to Amateurs, for which there were quite a lot of entries. My Roses were just "on" then, and although I had lost half my stock in the winter, I decided, when I got to the Show, to compete in both classes. Of course I had to put my best in the 24, so my 12 was only a second string; but I won both pretty comfortably, and that, I think, was my last appearance as a competitor in the Rose-showing world.

Without doubt I must have had a really good Rose soil, and my impression is that I hardly ever failed to win the chief prize in the classes in which I showed; but we all know the dear old sundial motto: "*Horas non numero nisi serenas*"—I only count the sunny hours—and perhaps one's successes loom larger in one's memory than one's failures!

I do, however, remember one egregious failure at a big Rose Show held at Norwich. I showed 12 Teas and 12 H.P.'s and only came in with the crowd—or a bit behind it. But my Roses weren't "on," and

I should not have thought of going had I not promised to judge. I was rewarded, however, as Messrs. Baker & Jowett renewed their contest, and I shall never forget Mr. Baker unlocking his boxes (most of us only ran to straps) and showing me what I thought was by far the best lot I had ever seen. The brilliancy of the colour was amazing, and he defeated his great rival very easily on that occasion.

I have a pleasant recollection of going all the way to Maidstone—probably in '78—to compete for the Amateurs' Challenge Cup at their Annual Rose Show. There were a goodly number of keen Amateurs round about there in those days, and their surprise was great when a young exhibitor from far-off Lincolnshire lifted the cup. But I could make no effort to retain it, as in the following year my Roses were far too late for the Southern Shows.

In my 12 at the Crystal Palace was a Rose that created a good deal of interest. A large, somewhat globular yellow Rose which no one could put a name to. I forget how I came by it, or under what name I received it; but whatever the name was it conveyed nothing to the Rosarians present. The bloom was cut from a Standard that had not previously given anything approaching even a decent bloom, but one flower bud on it kept swelling and swelling, and it was only at the last moment that I realised that my ugly duckling had produced what was a really fine yellow bloom for those days. There were various hints that buds would be acceptable, but it had made very little and very poor wood, and I could only promise a few buds to Canon Hole, who had first claim, as besides being a brother—or should I rather say a father—Rosarian he was, in a sense, a neighbour. As we used to say at Eton, "I knew him at home."

I believe nothing came of the buds either at Caunton or with me, and the plant died the following winter. So this production was its swan song—its expiring effort. It was, however, a pretty considerable effort, as I showed the same identical bloom in a box at Leeds, and I wonder if ever a Rose bloom has been shown at two places so far apart as the Crystal Palace and Leeds, and I think there was, at least, a day's interval in between.

It was nearly my undoing in the class for 12 H.P.'s at Leeds. The Yorkshire paper, in praising my box and saying that the Yorkshire Rose growers had something to learn from the Lincolnshire exhibitor, both as regards growing Roses and setting them up, added that my box contained a yellow Rose, a colour they thought had not then been achieved in H.P.'s. However, the judges awarded me the prize—it may be that they winked at it, or it may be that justice nodded—but I, at all events, had failed to notice that the class was not for 12 varieties, but for 12 H.P.'s. The phenomenon could hardly have been a Hybrid Perpetual, though under what designation I got it I know not.

Had it not been a globular Rose it could not, of course, have “stayed” as it did, and in those days we had to show globular Roses amongst others, though we always strove for a natural curved centre, and got it in some varieties, and when we got it we did not spoil nature's effect by tying its middle up, in case it should be too far gone when the judges appeared on the scene; in such doubtful cases we substituted another bloom from our spare box.

I saw but few Rose gardens except my own in those days, as the period of blooming was so short. I knew Canon Hole's garden at Caunton, as although in another county he was, perhaps, my nearest Rose-showing neighbour; but after the wonderful box at Norwich I went to see Mr. Baker's garden at Heavitree, near Exeter, to try and find out how it was done. He had a garden closed in by walls, which was probably a kitchen garden once, and a liquid manure tank perched up on high. My look round gave me the impression that he fed them a very great deal. On my way back I looked in at Mr. Bennett's, at Stapleford, near Salisbury, who was probably the first to start raising Seedling Roses on other lines than purely fortuitous crosses. He was crossing Teas and H.P.'s under glass, and I apprehend that this was the starting point of our modern race of Roses.

I had thought of raising seedling Roses myself but, although I have since raised many many thousands of seedlings of such things as rhododendrons, amaryllis, delphiniums, daffodils, double begonias, etc., I do not think that raising seedling Roses is an Amateur's game. In the other cases, when a seedling blooms—or, at all events, when it blooms a second time—you know all about it; but with Roses I imagine

one has to bud quite a fair lot of any seedling that looks to have some sort of promise before one can form an opinion, and this is a serious tax if, as must often happen, the result should prove disappointing.

I have not since those early days lived on a good, nor, so far as I can judge, even a decent Rose soil. I take far more trouble as regards the composition of the ground than ever I did of old. I bring in top spit from the park year after year, and add luxuries undreamt of in the old days, but I think that if I had my best blooms of all the season on one and the same day I could not show a good box of twelve. Such blooms as I can grow do but remind me of the French barber's apologetic description of his child—"A poor thing, sir, but mine own." This "mine own," however, is half the battle, as most gardeners know, and I believe my best, which are but poor things, give me almost as much pleasure as if my present standard were higher, as in old days. And I am glad to think that my better half, who has the advantage of not having known my earlier productions—far be it from me to suggest that she knew anything of Roses, even on her cheeks, at that now somewhat distant period—shares the enjoyment with me of our best blooms, such as they are.

I have been through nearly every phase of gardening since those early days, and I have a good many phases on now; but the Roses take first place. Sometimes when we have a party staying in the house and a few neighbours come to luncheon a longish table is smothered with Roses—always, in fact, on such like occasions when a fair amount of bloom is on—and although we cannot achieve the delicacy and finesse of Mrs. Courtney Page's tables at our Shows, the effect is such as no other flower could produce and, incidentally, it has been the means of procuring a few recruits for the N.R.S. May it ever flourish! It indeed deserves to, as I always tell possible recruits that the literature alone under our Hon. Sec.'s able guidance is worth a great deal more than what they subscribe; and if it has not enabled me to grow better Roses than I do I must put it down to something perhaps rather exceptionally uncongenial in my soil, and partly to the possibility that one is less receptive than one perhaps was some fifty years ago. A survival—a fossil! But, nevertheless, perhaps just as keen about the Rose as the many readers of the *Annual*—even as those who are able to grow the beautiful blooms we always see at the Society's Shows.



DESMOND JOHNSTON (H.T.).



GOLD MEDAL awarded to Messrs. SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON.

DESMOND JOHNSTON.**(H.T.)**

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

This is really a type of Pernetiana Rose, but the H.T. predominates. The colour is a brilliant scarlet flushed orange and dark red, with deep orange base. The blooms are well formed and good shape when young, opening rather loosely when full. Faintly Tea scented. The habit of growth is fairly vigorous and branching, producing its blooms with much freedom. The foliage is bold and glossy, and as far as the plants in my garden go free of Mildew. It will make a good bedding Rose, and one we shall all want. In commerce.

A ROSARIAN'S CALENDAR.

By H. R. DARLINGTON, President, N.R.S., Potters Bar.

October.

The Rosarian's year is, by general consent, assumed to begin with October.

Those fortunate ones to whom ground space has little limitation in area, and those also who are making or laying out a new garden, will have made a start earlier, soon after the middle of September, and, of course, merely paper work, such as the planning and plotting down of new beds and some general notes of the varieties to be grown in them will, by the diligent, have been taken up during the spare evenings in summer. These notes, made during the growing and flowering period of the year, should not only indicate the new beds to be made and planted, but also those which are to have their occupants altered, whether merely by replacing the Roses that are not doing well, or by substituting other kinds which are considered to be improvements on, or in some way preferable to, those already in the beds. If these notes have been made carefully and accurately, the October work will become simpler, and the result likely to be more satisfactory than if the autumn manœuvres are developed as the work proceeds.

New beds and borders should be completed by the middle of the month, so as to allow a month for the soil to settle before the new Roses are planted. Also, where it is decided to replace a bed of some Rose by plants of another variety, the former occupants should be lifted and heeled in, and the bed re-made by the middle of the month.

In re-making a bed which has had Roses growing in it for some years, I think the best plan is to dig out the bed, throwing the top half

on one side, wheel the bottom half right away, spreading it on the kitchen garden, or in some place where other plants than Roses will make use of it. Next look to the drainage, and fill in the top soil which has been placed on one side into the bottom of the bed, and finish off by filling up the top half of the bed with maiden loam, mixing in with it some $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bones.

I do not now add fresh manure to the lower half of the bed. For its beneficial operation, manure, whether stable or cowyard, seems to require the presence of air, and I have sometimes found that where it has been deeply buried the bed has become sour in the lower part. I prefer, therefore, to keep it near the surface.

Where, however, the lower soil, or that which is to become the lower soil, is of solid and clayey character, the introduction of some material to lighten it and keep it porous will be beneficial; and in clay soils there is, perhaps, nothing better for this purpose than burnt clay, often called ballast.

If any arches or pergolas for Climbing Roses are to be made, this is a good time to do the work, so as to have everything ready for planting in the following month.

As early as possible in the month the new Roses that are required, either to replace those which have not made good plants, or to furnish fresh beds, should be selected and ordered. When ordering new Roses the Amateur should, if possible, select varieties he has seen growing and knows to be vigorous. If he merely orders kinds of which he has seen flowers at Shows, he may have chosen a weakly variety which he will soon have to discard. In going over the beds to ascertain which plants are not worth keeping for another year it is well to dig up the condemned plants at once. It is easier to do this satisfactorily before the foliage has fallen than later, and time is saved when one comes to plant.

Throughout the month fallen and diseased leaves should be cleared away and burnt, and if there has been any serious attack of fungus disease, the surface of the soil two or three inches deep should be

removed after the leaves have fallen. The soil removed is to be placed on ground where Roses are not grown, or it may be charred in the garden rubbish fire. Fresh soil is to be substituted, unless the height of the bed requires reduction. It has been suggested that a convenient way of removing the surface soil is to wait until the first hard frost has frozen the crust of the soil, when the upper layer may be removed in its frozen state and fresh soil put in its place.

Towards the end of the month is the best time to take cuttings of Roses that are to be grown on their own roots, or for making stocks for budding.

The cuttings may be inserted with a dibber, taking care to push them down to the bottom of the hole, or if a number are to be taken, a convenient plan is to take out a light trench, then cut down the edge of the trench with the spade, leaving the side nearly but not quite vertical; after this run a couple of inches of sand at the bottom, and place the cuttings along the edge which has been cut down, fill in the trench from the next trench to be made, and tread down the soil firmly. This process may be repeated until the number of rows required is completed. The cuttings may be placed about 3 inches apart, as they will do little more than make roots the first year. They should be 9 or 10 inches long, and about two-thirds of the cutting should be under ground.

In the case of stocks, though some briar cuttings, and many rugosa cuttings may have rooted sufficiently to bud the first year (and, indeed, rugosa and multiflora cuttings may be planted wider apart for this purpose), it is generally better to keep them in the nursery bed the first year, and afterwards plant them in the quarters where they are to be budded, because if budded the first year the roots, most of which will form at the base of the cutting, will be too far away from the point of insertion of the bud to make a convenient plant unless the bud is inserted some way below the surface of the ground, which is not convenient.

Roses in pots. A start may be made with the re-potting of Roses to flower under glass. Poor plants should be rejected, and those to be retained decided on. In re-potting these Roses the ball of soil should

be disturbed as little as possible; the top soil, however, may be removed and fresh drainage placed in the bottom of the pot, sprinkling over it a few half-inch bones and a little charcoal. Worms should be sought for and removed.

It is not usually convenient to have larger pots than 8 inches in diameter, but plants in smaller pots, if they require it, may be potted into the next larger-sized pot. After potting has been seen to, the plants can be again put out of doors for a time in a sheltered place, standing them on some material that will prevent the ingress of worms. I find asbestos slates useful for this purpose.

November.

November is the great month for planting. Something must depend on the weather, the condition of the ground, and, in the case of freshly-made beds, the time that they have been allowed in which to settle; but generally the second week in the month is the best time for planting. In planting cut back any broken or damaged roots, and, if the plant is a maiden, see that the stump of the stock, which was shortened back to allow the Rose to grow, is not left projecting, but is pared back by a sharp knife level with the place from which the stems of the Rose spring. Also examine the root of the stock to see if it shows any signs of suckers, and if it does so, cut them cleanly out.

Make the hole to receive the young plant large enough for the roots, which are to be spread out carefully, and, if the soil is very wet and pasty, it will be helpful to have a little dry potting soil at hand to sprinkle over the roots. This, however, is more likely to be wanted in those cases where planting is deferred to a later period.

After covering the roots, a handful of bone meal may be scattered in and round the hole to assist the young roots when starting.

Some of the October work has generally been left incomplete and should be finished this month; but do not, if it can be avoided, allow it to interfere with the Rose planting, for much of the success of the following summer will depend on getting the plants in place before severe weather sets in.

How often has one heard the novice in Rose-growing, who thinks he is very smart, declare that the winter is the trying time for Roses, and as he gets his Roses from the Nurseryman, he prefers that the Nurseryman should take this risk and therefore he will purchase his Roses in the spring ! It is hard to make a more serious mistake. The poor Roses have probably been lying about " heeled in " all winter, and when, with mistaken caution, the Amateur procures them in the spring they will start with a serious handicap ; whereas, if planted at the proper time, they will have made their new roots and obtained contact with the soil during the autumn and be ready for the spring when it comes, and will be prepared to start into growth without unduly taxing their constitution. If a Rose is dug up at the close of winter many young white roots will be found which have already caught hold of the soil ;* but the spring-planted Rose has none of these, and has to draw on its own reserves in making growth and roots at the same time.

I believe that in normal years few Roses suffer from winter frosts. The trying time is the spring. The spring frosts, particularly when they occur late, as they did at the close of April, 1927, are seriously trying and, to late-planted Roses, often fatal.

When the Rose is torn up from the soil for the purpose of transplanting, however carefully the operation be performed, contact between the roots and soil is severed, and perhaps is never directly re-established. It is only when fresh rootlets are pushed out from the brown roots we see, when planting, that contact between the moisture in the soil and the plant is re-established and the normal circulation of the system is recovered.

After planting, tread down the soil firmly round the plant, afterwards pricking lightly over the bed to leave it neat, and permit the frost to aerate the soil, and if a hard frost should occur before the roots have had time to lay hold on the soil it is often a good plan to go round newly-planted Roses and again tread them down, where there is any danger of the frost having loosened them. In the case of cuttings this is most important, for it is strange how much the frost can lift them, and if a hollow is left at the base of the cutting it may fail to root.

*I have found Roses dug up in October and " heeled in " to have made new white roots half an inch long by the first week in December.

Any spare time during the month may be occupied in training and pruning the multiflora and wichuraiana ramblers, cutting out the old wood which has flowered wherever practicable, and training the young shoots in their place. After the plants have been taken down it is well to scrub the arches and pillars up which they have been growing with soft soap and sanitas powder dissolved in warm water. This will help to remove both insects and fungus spores; the new growths of the previous summer can then be twined round the cleaned posts.

Towards the end of the month is a good time to apply to the beds any dressings of slaked lime, Basic Slag, African Phosphate or Kainit which are intended to be used. This will allow plenty of time for the lime and Basic Slag to work into the ground before the application of animal manure in the spring. At least a month should be allowed to elapse between the application of lime or Basic Slag and animal manures.

Standard stocks for budding the following summer should be planted this month.

December.

Any work left over from the previous month should be finished as soon as practicable.

Climbing Roses indoors should be pruned and trained, and the houses carefully cleaned and made ready for the reception of the pot plants towards the end of the month.

Roses that have been budded in pots the previous spring or summer, and shifted into their flowering pots, may be brought indoors in the first or second week of the month. They will require longer before flowering than the Rose that has been cut back. My own practice is to pot up a few stocks every year in 5-inch pots and, after budding them, shift those that appear to have "taken" into 6-inch pots in the autumn, and flower them in these the first year, giving them their final shift into 8-inch pots the following autumn. The alternative is to buy or dig up plants in the autumn, pot them up and

grow them under cool conditions the first year, when not much should be expected of them, bringing them into the ordinary routine the winter following. Those who live near enough to a nursery to procure Roses already prepared in pots will save a year by buying them in this condition, but if they have to travel far the cost of carriage is heavy.

Most Amateurs, I fancy, find grafting Roses in small pots rather too troublesome to be worth attempting, but budding them in the way I have mentioned is quite feasible, and on the whole it is rather easier to get manageable plants in this way than by potting up plants from the open ground.

After Christmas the first batch of plants to be grown under glass should be brought indoors, the pots washed and the plants pruned. It is almost impossible to prune them too hard. If, as is generally the case, they have been standing out of doors, it is well to put a little worm killer on each pot and water it in to get rid of any worms which have made their way into the pots. After pruning I generally paint the stump of the plant with a solution of Sulphate of Iron to guard against stem fungus, which attacks plants in pots as well as in the open, and to destroy as many other enemies as practicable.

After the first watering very little water will be required until the plants have begun to make leaves.

Out of doors the pruning and training of the *wichuraianas* and *multifloras* can be completed and fallen leaves cleared from the beds.

The beds may be looked over, and where the Roses have made long shoots which are likely to be much blown about by wind these may be shortened to half their length, at the same time dead wood, if found, can be cut out.

January.

The principal work out of doors this month is to get the beds ready for planting stocks for budding, and any standard stocks not

planted in the autumn should be put in. For dwarf stocks, beds 9 to 12 feet wide are a convenient size.

The manure heap should be looked to this month or, if it be procured from outside, manure should be carted in to be in readiness for the February dressing.

Bushes of Rose species can conveniently be tackled during this month, before other work becomes pressing. Where there is plenty of room the pruning will usually consist of thinning out old wood so as to allow light and air to get into the bush; but where the bushes are near together some shortening of the growth may also be necessary. In some varieties of Souliana the long succulent shoots made in summer always die back for a certain distance from the top, and these can also be shortened with advantage.

The garden beds should be looked over, and labels given to all new Roses, and old labels which show signs of becoming illegible may be replaced by new ones. Labels of some imperishable material are to be preferred. Zinc labels are easily written on with copper or platinum ink, and last some years, but sooner or later become difficult to read, after which they must either be replaced or cleaned up with sandpaper and re-written. Acme labels are practically imperishable now that a strong stake has been found for them. When wires were used they always became rotten in time. After a few years' wear Acme labels may be greatly improved by painting them over with the paint used for the hot water pipes, called, I think, Brunswick Black, and a little later on, when the paint is dry, cleaning this off the raised metal letters with a file, sandpaper, or an old knife. The labels made of pot material called "The Wizard" look very well; they are not conspicuous and are easily written on with printer's ink, which lasts fairly well. Their defect for outdoor use is that the stems supplied for them are of wire, and not strong or lasting enough out of doors to stand the rough usage received in hoeing and other gardening operations. For pots they seem to me to be excellent.

Labels for standards should be fastened to the stake, not to the plant. I have as yet found no really satisfactory way for labelling

Climbers. The label is either too conspicuous, or easily becomes lost. Perhaps the best way is to use small labels and attach them to the wall, post, or pillar on which the Rose is growing, being careful to put them at a definite height from the ground, as nearly as may be the same in all cases, so that when the label becomes lost in the foliage one may know whereabouts to seek for it.

Standard Roses should be looked over, particularly after gales, and new ties provided, and if iron stakes are used a piece of old sacking or cloth should be tied round the stake, or between it and the tree, to prevent chafing. Insects often harbour in the old ties, so that it is well to burn them. The hole at the top of the iron stake is often a favourite lurking place for wintering pests.

Indoor plants growing in borders should be pruned the first week of the month, and as the days lengthen the Roses, alike in pots and when planted out, will begin to get covered with foliage, which must be frequently examined for the first sign of greenfly or mildew. Greenfly is best got rid of by fumigation. If a little sulphur on the pipes does not keep down mildew, syringing must be resorted to, using some mildew wash described later.

Syringing with plain water on fine mornings will be required, and the watering should be most carefully attended to. No rule can be given except to examine each plant daily; the amount of water required will vary so much with the character of the weather and the condition of the roots and foliage of the plants. It is not enough to examine the surface soil; the pot must be tapped to ascertain whether the ball of soil is dry or moist.

Watering correctly is specially important in the case of plants growing in borders indoors. The surface may seem moist when the roots are dry, and *vice versa*. Stirring the soil rather deeply helps to ascertain this, and benefits the plants.

For those who do any grafting under glass, January is the best month to begin; the stocks are usually grown for the purpose in 60 sized pots, so that a considerable number can be housed in the frames. These

must be potted up some months earlier and brought into the grafting frames a fortnight before grafting. After the grafts, which are in a less forward condition than the stocks, have been fitted and tied, the plants are returned to the frames, where they are kept close and shaded from sun till they begin to grow, which usually takes about three weeks. So far the Amateur often manages very well, but air has now gradually to be admitted, and the plants hardened off in the greenhouse, and it is here that he frequently comes to grief. The professional, near at hand all day, is able to give them just that amount of attention that is necessary for success. Where grafting is practised it may be continued through February and even later.

For Amateurs grafted Roses are only useful for two purposes; one is for growing in pots, and the other to produce buds to be inserted in the stocks during the summer; grafted plants should not be used for planting in the ordinary garden beds.

February.

With February, work in the Rose garden begins to be busy, and, for one like myself who has only the week-ends available, it becomes necessary to map out the work carefully beforehand. It is not always possible to adhere strictly to the time-table, for the weather is proverbially uncertain, but the general scheme I have for some time adopted is as follows.

The first week I try to plant the stocks required for budding the following summer. Where they are grown in fields, as in most Nurseries, it is usual to plant in rows a yard apart, a distance which leaves plenty of room between the rows to get at the Roses, and for horse hoeing; but in my own borders of 9 to 12 feet in width I am content to plant the rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants 1 foot apart in the rows.

The number of stocks that may be tried is now very numerous; but I think the seedling briar should be the stand-by, or principal plantation, in addition to which Amateurs may like to experiment with *rugosa*, briar cutting, *manetti*, *kokulinski*, *multiflora*, *laxa* or some of the very numerous continental types, of which a thornless briar is, I think, the most pleasing to deal with.

The object in delaying the planting of stocks until February is to secure less vigorous growth during the following summer than would be the case if they had been planted in autumn. The stocks being less vigorous are not only easier to bud, but the buds are less likely to grow out the first year, which is not desirable; it is better if they will remain dormant the first summer. Even with this precaution, however, a number of the buds inserted on rugosa stocks are nearly certain to run out, and this is one of the objections to this stock; another is that the extraordinarily vigorous growth obtained from the rugosa stock makes the foliage very subject to attack from black spot. I think that probably the same cause which enlarges the foliage enlarges also the stomata, or breathing and transpiring apparatus, found chiefly on the under surface of the leaves. These stomata, consisting as they do of little mouths in the foliage giving access to the plant system, if unduly enlarged may give more ready means by which fungus spores may invade the plant tissues. Notwithstanding these objections I find in my light soil the rugosa stock a very interesting one to work with, but its disabilities must be recognised and proper precautions taken.

Why it should be easier to bud with success a stock growing healthily but of moderate vigour than one of excessively vigorous growth is, perhaps, a little uncertain, but there is no doubt of the fact. The ease with which buds will "take" when inserted on stocks growing in pots when the root run is restricted, even when the operation has been rather clumsily performed, is a case in point. Further, if the part of the stock above the bud is broken off accidentally the newly-inserted bud usually dies. The older Rosarians used to say that in an excessively vigorous stock the flow of sap would smother the bud, and I am unable to explain more exactly what takes place in such a case. Of course the stock to receive the bud must be growing sufficiently well for the bark to part readily from the stem, and the other extreme is worse. This sometimes occurs with late planted stocks if the summer proves exceptionally dry, and the stems remain hard and insufficient growth takes place. In such a case, if a good watering fails to produce sufficient flow of sap, the only course may be to delay budding for a time, in the hope that a change in the weather may bring the stocks into proper condition for budding at a later date.

The second week I devote to cutting down the briars budded the previous season, but those with plenty of time at their disposal may delay this operation for another month. After the stock has been headed down to an inch or so above the bud, a 2-foot long bamboo is placed against it, on the side next to the bud, and to this bamboo the growth is to be tied when it sufficiently develops. A dab of painter's knotting, if applied immediately the cut is made, helps to stop the bleeding and prevent the ingress of germs; but it is useless if any time elapses after the cut is made and bleeding has started, and I think few go to the trouble of using it.

The third week I prune the rugosa Roses. This pruning may be confined to taking out the older wood, and that which is badly placed, so that a shapely bush may be formed, or, if the space to be allowed the plant is limited, the shoots may also be shortened back.

The last week of the month I begin my spring pruning. The Hybrid Perpetuals—such of them as still remain—are first taken in hand, also where I have more than one bed of the same Rose, one of them is pruned quite early, and the other three weeks or a month later. By this means a greater succession is obtained, the early pruned bed flowering first, and that is succeeded, perhaps a fortnight later, by the later pruned plants.

During February and the early part of March is the time for applying the annual dressing of manure, advantage being taken of any dry or frosty weather for the purpose. Mr. Foster-Melliar advised a good soaking of liquid manure before the dressing of manure is applied. I have not myself tried this, for May, when growth is in full swing, seems to me a more appropriate time for the application of liquid stimulants. I fear that if the liquid manure is applied as early as February much of its valuable material will be washed away before the roots can make full use of it, and, seeing that manure is most efficient in the strata of soil to which air has access, much of it might be driven below this, and getting into strata to which little air has access, might tend to render the ground sour and do harm rather than good. It is considerations of this character that lead one to discard the old plan of heavy dressings of manure in autumn. Some, however,

may like to try the experiment of an early soaking of liquid manure recommended by Mr. Foster-Melliar, and on soils where there is ample drainage it would probably not prove harmful.

After the manure has been spread over the beds, as thickly as circumstances admit, it should be lightly forked in and the beds given a thorough and careful hoeing.

March.

With March we begin pruning systematically and in earnest. Plants in beds have the weak shoots removed, and the rest are cut down to 3 or 4 eyes; but it is well to remember that many of the Teas and of the Pernet group will flower more freely and vigorously, and with greater continuity, where the exigencies of space permit, if they receive but little pruning, and even where pruning is confined to the removal of a few of the older stems.

It is useless to treat Roses of upright growth, such as Mme. Butterfly, in this manner, for only a few of the upper buds will shoot, and the remainder of the stem, below the last bud that grows, soon becomes hard, and fresh growth from the base more difficult to secure. Therefore, where Roses of this character are to be allowed to fill a considerable area pegging down of the last year's growth to a greater or less extent must be resorted to.

In pruning a careful lookout must be kept for the wintering black spot on the stems and for any signs of stem fungus, parts affected by either of these diseases being entirely removed. The prunings should not be allowed to drop on the beds, but should at once be removed and burnt as soon as may be practicable.

Stem fungus is a most devastating disease which is seriously increasing. Few gardens are entirely free from it, and in some its progress is very serious. If it is noticed, in addition to removing the affected wood, the soil should be cleared away from the base of the plant, and all the stems that are left should be carefully painted with insecticide.

I use a solution of Sulphate of Iron, but Bordeaux mixture, very dilute Sulphuric Acid, or potassium permanganate have also been recommended. The process should be repeated a fortnight later, and if the disease is again noticed, the application should be repeated twice more. This is a great deal of trouble, but the disease is serious and increasing. The disease attacks standards as well as dwarfs. It is, I believe, capable of cure if taken in its early stage, but if far advanced the Rose is ruined and cure improbable.

In its normal course the disease attacks the stem and causes poor growth; fresh shoots are, however, generally pushed out from lower down or below the infected stem, and these in turn become affected and ultimately the plant dies. Some plants will live for a few years in this condition, becoming yearly more and more enfeebled, and probably spreading the disease to others.

Roses may, where necessary, still be planted during this month, and indeed plants from Australia and overseas often arrive at this time, but not much can be expected of them as garden plants when planted so late, and watering must be attended to if dry weather supervene.

Under glass this month is as full of work as is the outdoor garden, for the first blooming is near and some flowers may be expected throughout the month. Constant attention must be given to dis-budding and, when necessary, to tying the stems. Ventilation and watering both require attention, and a daily search must be made for mildew, aphid and caterpillar. Aphid can be exterminated by fumigation, which should take place at the first appearance of the pest and be repeated about three days later. If the house is clean a little sulphur on the pipes may prevent mildew, but, if it does not do so, spraying with an efficient mildew wash will be necessary. Caterpillars are not usually very troublesome under glass, and the removal by hand when looking over the plants is sufficient. Growers vary greatly in the amount of syringing with plain water that they affect at this stage. Some syringe the foliage daily in bright weather, others are content with syringing the pots, floors, and staging, while others do even less than this and may yet obtain good results. The effect of hot sun must be remembered and draughts avoided. If the house has become very

hot the worst remedy is suddenly to throw open doors and windows and admit the cold air from outside.

April.

Pruning out of doors will continue, the Teas coming last in order, but it is well to complete it by the second week in the month.

If a dressing of artificial manure is to be given, such as Tonks or super-phosphate, the latter part of the month is a good time to apply it. Budded stocks should be examined, and a little soil drawn round those that have begun to grow will help to steady them and protect from frost.

As soon as pruning is finished a regular course of hoeing the beds and borders must be commenced and persevered with throughout the season. Though the necessity for this is universally acknowledged, it is probable that in few gardens is this work carried out sufficiently thoroughly or systematically. It is not enough to scratch over the inch of ground at the surface, but the hoeing should extend to a depth of at least 3 inches, and the surface kept thoroughly and constantly stirred to this depth. The work should be carried out quite irrespective of whether or not any weeds be visible on the surface, for in dry weather it is even more necessary than in a wet season. If the ground is hard a " buco " or small hand scuffle is a good tool to begin with, following with the ordinary Dutch hoe.

Under glass the first batch of pot Roses will be in flower. After flowering, those that are to flower again should be given a good soaking of liquid manure, and lightly pruned. In doing this it is well not to pay much attention to small side shoots that may be showing flower buds. Roses under glass should usually be grown on the system of one stem to one flower, and it is often better to sacrifice small side flowers, which will probably be unsatisfactory, so as to allow another strong growth to develop and produce a good flower later.

May.

May is the month for insects of all kinds, and constant watch must be kept to deal with them as soon as they appear.

Caterpillars must be picked off by hand. They are usually those of the winter moth, which curls itself up in a leaf. After the curled leaf has been pinched and the enemy destroyed, it is best either to remove the injured leaf or to open it out. Otherwise, time may be wasted by investigating it a second time. The leaf curling Sawfly is, in some places, a serious nuisance. It is a little fly, scarcely so big as a house fly, with a shining metallic body. It saws the surface of the leaf, causing the leaf to roll inwards, and the fly lays its egg on the edge of the curled leaf, inside which a small, whitish grub hatches; this falls to the ground and becomes a chrysalis, whence the fly emerges to work destruction next season. Many of these curled leaves may be examined without finding the grub or egg. I have spent many hours trying to catch and destroy the fly, but the only practicable method of getting rid of it is to pick off the rolled leaves and burn them, so as to prevent the increase of the pest.

Another Sawfly lays its egg in the apex of the shoot, into which the grub bores and ensconces itself in the pith. It is usually discovered by noticing the wilting of the top of the shoot. It is too late for remedy, and the only thing to do is to destroy the enemy and cut back the shoot to allow it to break again lower down.

Yet another Sawfly produces a loathsome caterpillar, which gnaws the under surface of the leaf.

Greenfly must be attacked as soon as it appears. Spraying with some soapy compound is the method of destruction usually employed, though a good deal may be done with finger and thumb if the attack is not serious. For the spray almost any soap will do—ordinary soft soap or, better still, carbolic or cyllin soap, both of which can be obtained in a liquid form, or made up into a stock solution. Abol is also effective, and being in the form of a viscous liquid, requires little perparation. The greenfly breathes through its back and the soapy solution clogs its breathing apparatus and kills it. In spite of its low place in the zoological scale, the green aphid is a crafty creature. In favourable circumstances it increases at an appalling rate, but each individual, as soon as it comes into being, inserts its beak or trunk into the Rose shoot and begins sucking the sap. I am told that it does

not do this by boring a hole into the stem, from which the Rose might protect itself by forming cork tissue round the wound and so cutting off supplies, but the aphid inserts its beak between the cell walls, so that no wound is caused, and the aphid secures a continuous supply of sap to the detriment of the shoot.

There are certain natural enemies of the greenfly, for which we should not be ungrateful, though for the most part the damage is done before they become effective. Birds devour a great number, particularly sparrows. Among insect enemies, both the Ladybird Beetle (*Coccinella*) and its larvæ prey upon greenfly, and the larvæ of several kinds of flies, notably the dull, greenish-red, leech-like larvæ of the Hover Fly (*Syrphus*), often live among the aphid and devour them, as do also the larvæ of the Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa*) and the Ichneumon Flies and a few others. The Rosarian should make himself acquainted with the Ladybirds and their larvæ, and also the little black pupæ, or chrysalids, of the Ladybird, which look rather like small bits of black stick, as well as with the Hover Flies and their larvæ, which are very voracious. When on the wing the Hover Fly is sometimes a little difficult to distinguish from the Daffodil Fly (*Merodon*). When caught, however, the Daffodil Fly is found to be less elegant, and its body more woolly, somewhat resembling a small bumble bee. These insect enemies of the aphid are, however, chiefly attracted when the greenflies have become very numerous—a state of things which it should be the Rosarian's object to prevent.

It is often stated that healthy trees are less liable to invasion by greenfly than those which are weakly. So far as my experience goes this is quite untrue, and, to such extent as so primitive an insect is capable of choice, I think the green aphid prefers the healthy and succulent shoots to the weaker and drier ones; certainly it seems to multiply most rapidly on strong shoots which are full of sap. But, of course, if the ravages of aphid and other insects are allowed to proceed unchecked, the plants will soon become weakly and miserable.

The whole secret of dealing with this and other pests is to find them in time and destroy them before their numbers become formidable. In searching for greenfly the under sides of the young leaves must not be

forgotten as well as the growing shoot, which is the favourite site for the pest.

In the course of the month at least one, and preferably two good soakings of liquid manure should be applied to the beds, when practicable, after a shower of rain. The liquid should not be strong; when animal manure is used a light straw colour should be aimed at. In cases where animal manure is not procurable, a good liquid manure may be made from guano or from Clay's Fertiliser, mixing at the rate of a small trowelful (not heaped) to a three-gallon watering pot. Care should be taken not to water the foliage with this.

If we get fine weather towards the end of this month or early in June, a light dusting of powdered sulphur on and round the plants is useful in warding off fungus attack. Sulphur is, however, useless in dull or rainy weather. It is best applied early in the morning while the plants are damp with dew, blowing it on with sulphur bellows so that the under side of the leaves may be dusted. The beds should have been hoed the day previous so that the sulphur on the surface soil is not covered up by hoeing immediately after.

Throughout the month the maidens must be watched and the young growths lightly tied to the sticks, placed for their support, when they become long enough to require it, hoeing the ground in between the rows after it has been trampled and before it has time to get hard.

It is well, also, to go over the plants in beds and remove very weakly shoots and some of those which appear to be overcrowded, or not to be growing in the desired direction. This may be done when searching for insect pests.

Some of the early flowering species, *Hugonis*, *alpina*, *rubella*, *sericea*, *altaica* and others, will have come into flower during the month.

Plants under glass should have been flowering throughout the month. As they go out of flower it is well at once to get rid of any that appear not worth keeping for another year. Those that are to be

retained should not be turned at once out of doors, but if room is short in the houses they may be placed in cold frames for a time and transferred to their summer quarters when hardened off.

June.

June is popularly supposed to be the month of Roses, but except for the rugosas, some of the species, Conrad F. Meyer (a rugosa hybrid) and some H.T.'s on walls, there will not be much display in the garden till towards the end of the month. Sinica anemone on a south wall should, however, give a glorious display from the middle of May and throughout the month.

The search for pests and the suppression of greenfly must be continued, and a lookout kept for the least appearance of mildew, which should be at once dealt with. Mildew is not, nowadays, a serious disease. It is, no doubt, troublesome and disfiguring if allowed to persist, but it is capable of complete control, and a garden full of mildewed Roses is only an instance of carelessness. Powdered sulphur will often keep it away, but if it does not do so spraying must be resorted to, and is an effectual remedy.

Nearly every Nurseryman has his specific mildew wash, and most are effective. Abol also does good and removes greenfly at the same time. The preparation known as Milton, which may be used as weak as a teaspoonful to two or three pints of water, is useful where a small number of plants are to be treated. The cheapest form of mildew wash I have found was given me by Mr. Stewart, of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, and consists of a stock solution of two parts chloride of lime, three parts washing soda (sodium carbonate) and forty parts water, which may be diluted for use as required.

Throughout the month attention must be given to disbudding, removing the side buds as soon as they can be handled, leaving at the most two buds (in case one should be attacked by a caterpillar), and taking out one of them later. If good Roses are required this is a necessity, except in the case of those which normally produce only one bud, or those intended to flower in trusses, and is equally necessary for the decorative varieties, such as Mme. Butterfly or Shot Silk, as

for the fuller Roses usually called exhibition varieties. Disbudding, to be effective, must be done early while the side buds are small. It has not much, if any, value after the side buds have grown to some size.

A week or ten days after the last application of liquid manure I have sometimes found a dressing of fine horticultural lime beneficial. The application of lime, however, at this time of the year should not be regarded as a matter of routine, but only as useful when the soil seems to require it, or when for some other reason it seems desirable. When used it should be dusted round the stems and over the surface of the soil, avoiding the foliage, which it may injure.

Plants in pots may be brought out of doors about the middle of this month and bedded in ashes, where they will remain during the summer.

July.

July is the month of Rose Shows; in fact some will already have taken place in the last week of June, and those Rosarians who do much exhibiting often find that the routine of hoeing and the destruction of aphids and mildew get neglected, but these routine operations must be proceeded with as and when possible, or trouble will come later.

Careful outlook must also be kept for the first appearance of Black Spot fungus. With the possible exception of stem fungus, Black Spot is the most serious disease with which the Rosarian has to deal, and if it be neglected and spread through his garden he will have no autumnal flowers, and the plants will be seriously crippled the following year.

All Roses are more or less subject to this defect, but those derived from the Pernet groups are, unfortunately, specially liable to attack.

Unlike mildew, the fungus is not a surface grower but permeates the tissue of the plants, and no spray will destroy it when it has once gained entrance to the leaf, though possibly spraying may, when freshly done, destroy the germinating fungus spore, and help to keep down the spread of the disease.

I do not doubt that we shall find methods of dealing effectively with this disease in time, but at present its eradication is difficult and troublesome.

The following precautions should be taken :—

1.—In pruning be careful to remove and burn all parts of the young wood on which the wintering stage of the disease is seen. Mrs. Alcock has shown in the *Rose Annual*, 1919, p. 108,* that the disease forms patches of discoloured bark on the young stems, and that leaves which have remained green through the winter may also be affected.

2.—In summer examine the foliage carefully—especially that near the ground—for the first sign of the disease, and if it is found remove the leaf, together with the petiole, and burn it. If the affected leaf is on a weak growth near the base, the whole growth may be removed.

3.—Dust all the foliage with sulphur, or spray it with Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur, about once a month or oftener round any area of infection. I have found sulphur fairly satisfactory in warm weather, but it is useless if the weather be wet and cold. In that case there is nothing for it but Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur, both of which leave a deposit on the foliage which is unsightly. I have already suggested the possibility that the fungus may obtain entrance to the leaf through the stomata. The under side of the leaf should, therefore, receive special attention in dusting or spraying.

4.—If a bad attack has occurred any badly infected plants should be removed, and in autumn the upper three inches of the surface of the bed should be removed and replaced by fresh soil. An easy way to remove the surface soil is to wait for the first hard frost, when the frozen inch or so of surface soil may be easily lifted and removed as described at the beginning of this article.

5.—It is also well to clean up and remove or bury deeply all fallen foliage. I am, however, not yet convinced that the disease

*See also Major Shelley's articles, *Rose Annual*, 1925, p. 133, and 1927, p. 106.

* Bordorite, a convenient paste form of Bordeaux mixture and easy to use, is sold by The Army & Navy Stores.

persists alive in dead foliage, but the contrary has not yet been proved. It is not unlikely that the spore cases may remain in the ground and burst when favourable conditions arise.

The budding of stocks to form next year's maidens will begin with this month, and may be continued through August and the first week of September. Those who still grow standard Teas will remember Mr. Foster-Melliar's advice to begin budding with these, not only because standard stocks sometimes suffer from a stagnation of sap in August, but because buds of Teas, if inserted early, stand the winter better. The best time for budding must depend on the weather; in some years, when the early summer is dry, budding may have to be postponed till the bark of the stock parts freely; subject to this, as a rule, the earlier the buds can be inserted the better and the more readily they will take, provided the stick* from which they are cut be in the right condition. This generally occurs just as the flower on its apex has faded. The budding of the rugosa stocks, however, may well be postponed till August on account of their tendency to run out if budded early. Except where a number of Roses of the variety to be budded are grown, I often find that the search for the stick in exactly the right condition may be a longer process than the operation of budding. If it be not convenient to insert the bud as soon as the stick is cut, after snipping off the leaves, leaving the usual little handle at the base, the sticks may be labelled and placed in a box containing a little damp moss until it is convenient to put in the buds. They will keep for several days in good condition.

Throughout the month Roses which have faded must be cut off daily if practicable, and when the young growths for the second blooming develop disbudding must again be attended to.

Pot Roses must not be neglected, but should be regularly watered and kept free from greenfly and other diseases and pests. The soil in the pots, though never allowed to become really dry, should be kept moist rather than wet, and the plants should not receive the amount of water that would be wanted if required to produce good flowers.

August.

Planted with our modern Roses the Rose-garden should give a continuous display throughout the month, and I hope that the Rosarian

* The stem of the Rose which is cut off containing the buds which are to be inserted when budding is technically called "the stick."

may then have leisure to enjoy his own garden and visit those of his friends.

In this month and the next he should carefully note the behaviour of his own plants and those in the gardens of his friends and of any Nurserymen whom he is able to visit, and he should pay special attention to those newer varieties he may think of introducing to his garden to flower in the following summer.

The garden effect of a Rose depends so much on its habit and the carriage of its flowers that this plan is far preferable to merely noticing those which please him at the Shows. I do not say he should refrain altogether from buying Roses he has not seen growing, for novelty always has an attraction of its own; but he will do well to treat such ventures as experimental only, and to place these new kinds, whose habit is unknown to him, in some reserve garden or plot, where the success of the experiment will not be vital to the appearance of his Rose garden. If the changes to be made in the following autumn are now jotted down in writing, time will be saved later on when it can be ill spared.

If another application of liquid manure is to be given, this should be done early in the month. No doubt such an application helps the autumn flowering, but personally I think it unnecessary, and that the plants are just as well without it. The old Rosarians directed that no manure should be given after June, and although they had not the late summer and autumn display to look forward to, which we confidently expect to-day, I think their reasoning still holds good and that the late application of nitrogenous manure is apt to produce too sappy growth in the autumn. If anything is to be given at this season I prefer a light dressing of bone meal.

Budding may be continued throughout the month, and towards its close buds that were inserted during the previous month may be looked over and, if any have failed, the stocks may be budded again, in the case of dwarfs on the opposite side to or lower down than the bud which has failed.

September.

September brings the Rosarian's year to an end. The last Rose Shows are held during this month, and, though plenty of flowers may

be expected for a couple of months longer, the work for the month is the ordinary routine of hoeing, the combating of disease should it make its appearance, and the removal of dead flowers. Budding may be continued during the first week, and, in a wet year such as that of 1927, even later; but success in buds inserted very late is uncertain.

Roses that are to flower in pots next spring may now be re-potted, the surface soil broken away and the drainage attended to; but the roots should be disturbed as little as possible, afterwards standing them out of doors either on planks, or—what I find more convenient—asbestos slates such as are used for roofing.

Towards the end of the month, where there is facility for so doing, a beginning may be made in the preparation of new beds for the autumn planting. Finally, lists should be completed, and despatched to the Nurseryman, of the new Roses required in November and those which are to replace poor or worn out plants.



ROSES BY THE WATERSIDE.

By ARTHUR OSBORN, Kew.

We seldom think of, or associate Roses with water, for though the roots delight in thoroughly trenched stiff loam, they are by no means bog plants, or thrive with stagnant moisture at the roots.

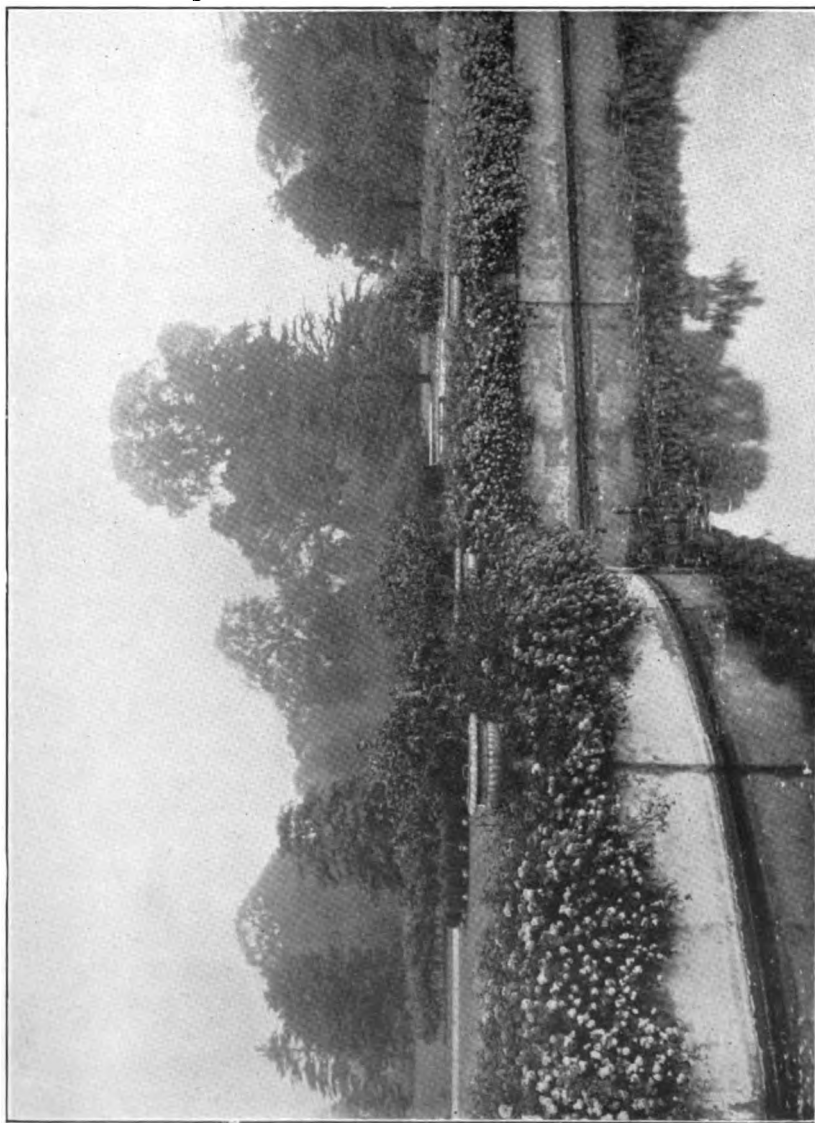
Associated with water, however, both in the formal garden and in the pleasure grounds and park, delightful effects can be obtained by planting masses of the less formal growing types of Roses. To secure the effects desired both from a distance, and for close inspection, it is often desirable to plant close to the water's edge. There are, however, ready ways and means of raising the ground to keep the roots above the water level. The material used is soon hidden by the trailing growths of the Roses; large boulders, or willow wattling, may in fact provide useful and valuable support for the long trailing growths dangling near the water's edge in addition to holding up the soil.

PRUNING.

This is undoubtedly one of the most important items in the cultivation of Roses by the waterside. Tall growing varieties with masses of old permanent branches do not lend themselves so readily to give the massed effects of blossoms desired. The best sorts to choose are those which send up strong sucker growths from the base annually, so that all the old flowering stems can be cut down to within a few inches, or a foot, of the ground, when the blooms fade each year. Roses growing on their own roots can be pruned harder and closer to the ground than plants budded on a briar and other stocks.

CULTIVATION.

The preparation of the soil is a very important item in the cultivation of Roses by the waterside. With most of the varieties



WICHURAIANA ROSES BY THE WATERSIDE.



recommended in these notes the best results are obtained by cutting down the old flowering stems to the ground each year when the blooms fade, as we do raspberry canes after fruiting. The object then being to obtain vigorous, long annual shoots, it obviously points to the necessity of deeply cultivated rich feeding ground for the roots. A moderately heavy loam, as all Rose growers know, forms the best base for the beds and borders, but in the subject under review it is not necessary that it should be of such a retentive character as for exhibition Roses. Quantity of blossom is the grower's main object, and though the soil may be a little on the light side, this deficiency can be balanced by liberal annual mulching and feeding of the Rose plants with manure.

Roses, as all readers of the *Rose Annual* are fully aware, are not exactly aquatic plants; thus if in the endeavour to secure reflection in the water planting is done close to the water's edge, the soil should be raised 9 inches to 12 inches, so that the roots are not expected to make good in permanently wet ground. When the water area happens to be of a formal character a rough wall of stone can be built to support the soil close to the water's edge. By the side of natural sheets of water either support the soil with willow stakes and wattling, or place large, weather-worn boulders along close to the water, these being soon hidden by the long trailing shoots.

PROPAGATION.

Roses for the waterside are best grown from cuttings.

It is very well known amongst Rose growers that most of the rambler type are readily increased by cuttings. They are best made of moderately vigorous young wood, 1 foot to 18 inches in length, with preferably a thin heel of old wood. For preference insert the cuttings during the first half of November on an open sunny border. Leave all the lower buds on the cuttings intact, and insert half of each cutting firmly in the soil. When this is done there is plenty of stem below the ground to produce annually the strong sucker growths which are so desirable with the method of hard pruning recommended for most sorts of Roses mentioned in these notes. Allow ample space between the cuttings; 18 inches between the rows, and 9 to 12 inches between

the cuttings in the lines is not too much for these vigorous growing sorts. Insert an ample number of cuttings for the object in view, so that there will be enough strong young plants available to select and lift a year later for planting in the permanent beds and borders by the waterside.

With this intensive method of cultivation it is desirable to renew the plants about every eight or ten years. The hard pruning in time forms old stools, while the change also provides the opportunity to again trench and manure the ground. The stools should be grubbed out at the end of the summer, after flowering, to allow for the immediate trenching of the ground, giving it some three months to weather and settle before planting again in early November.

VARIETIES.

Named approximately in their order of value for the object under review.

Dorothy Perkins, beautiful porcelain pink, the most popular and widely planted of the wichuraiana hybrids. Still as robust and great a favourite as when first introduced in 1902.

Lady Gay, similar to Dorothy Perkins, but a shade deeper in colour; blooms a little more double and a week later in flowering; introduced the same year.

Excelsa, introduced in 1909 as a crimson Dorothy Perkins, the scarlet-crimson colour is the most brilliant of the wichuraiana hybrids.

Lady Godiva, salmon-pink, the colour of the popular Enchantress Carnation, a sport from Dorothy Perkins sent out in 1908. Dorothy Dennison and Christine Curle are similar in colour and growth.

Sanders' White, the best white wichuraiana Rose, introduced in 1916, very free in growth, with heavy trusses of blooms. A better white than White Dorothy Perkins, but it does not send up vigorous annual shoots from the base quite so freely as the white sport from Dorothy Perkins.

Minnehaha, large clusters of dark, rose-coloured blossoms, a splendid late flowering variety at its best about July 20th.

Hiawatha, a very beautiful single scarlet-crimson, with attractive yellow centres. This variety makes very long annual growths, with large clusters of blossoms for fully half their length. Still as popular as when first introduced in 1905.

Paul Plotton, a deep, rose-pink wichuraiana variety, with large clusters of very double blooms.

Delight, single carmine red, base of petals white, filled with clusters of yellow stamens; very free flowering, and elegant in habit.

The following three varieties, to complete a good dozen, do not produce annually new growths quite so freely from the base, but often develop strong young shoots on the old stems several feet from the base. For these the method of pruning must be amended to suit the variety, cutting off the old flowering growths back to where there are vigorous young shoots on the stems.

American Pillar, a large, rose-pink single flower with white eye, has bold glossy foliage and large trusses of bloom. Introduced in 1919, one of the best rambler Roses, making vigorous shoots up to 12 feet or more in one season; almost evergreen.

Blush Rambler, very free, producing the blush Rose blooms in profusion on stiff stems; still as popular as when first introduced in 1903.

Mrs. F. W. Flight, a beautiful rich Rose, double flowers with white centres, free-flowering and very attractive.

When planted in large beds and groups it will be desirable to provide supports.

With such liberal pruning the Roses grown for the waterside do not require elaborate and permanent supports as if cultivated as pergola,

arch and pillar Roses. In many cases, however, the provision of short posts with spurs is worth while to support the growths. These may average 3 feet to 5 feet high, and at this length serve to keep the growths off the ground when heavily laden with blooms. Also it will have the desired effect of showing the blooms to advantage at a distance, the view and effect at a distance being one of the chief aims when planting Roses on sloping banks, balustrades and waterside terraces.





FELICIA (Hy. Musk).

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to Mr. J. H. PEMBERTON.



FELICIA.
(H. Musk.)

Raised by Mr. J. H. PEMBERTON, Havering, Essex.

This is another of the late Mr. Pemberton's Seedlings, and to me one of his best. The blooms, which are semi-double, are borne in clusters. The colour is white, overlaid with pale pink. The habit of growth is vigorous and bushy. Strong Musk scent. The foliage is a reddy green colour. Not liable to Mildew. I have seen this Rose exhibited on several occasions and it will be most useful where masses of bloom rather than perfection of shape is required.

THE AUTUMN PRUNING OF ROSES.

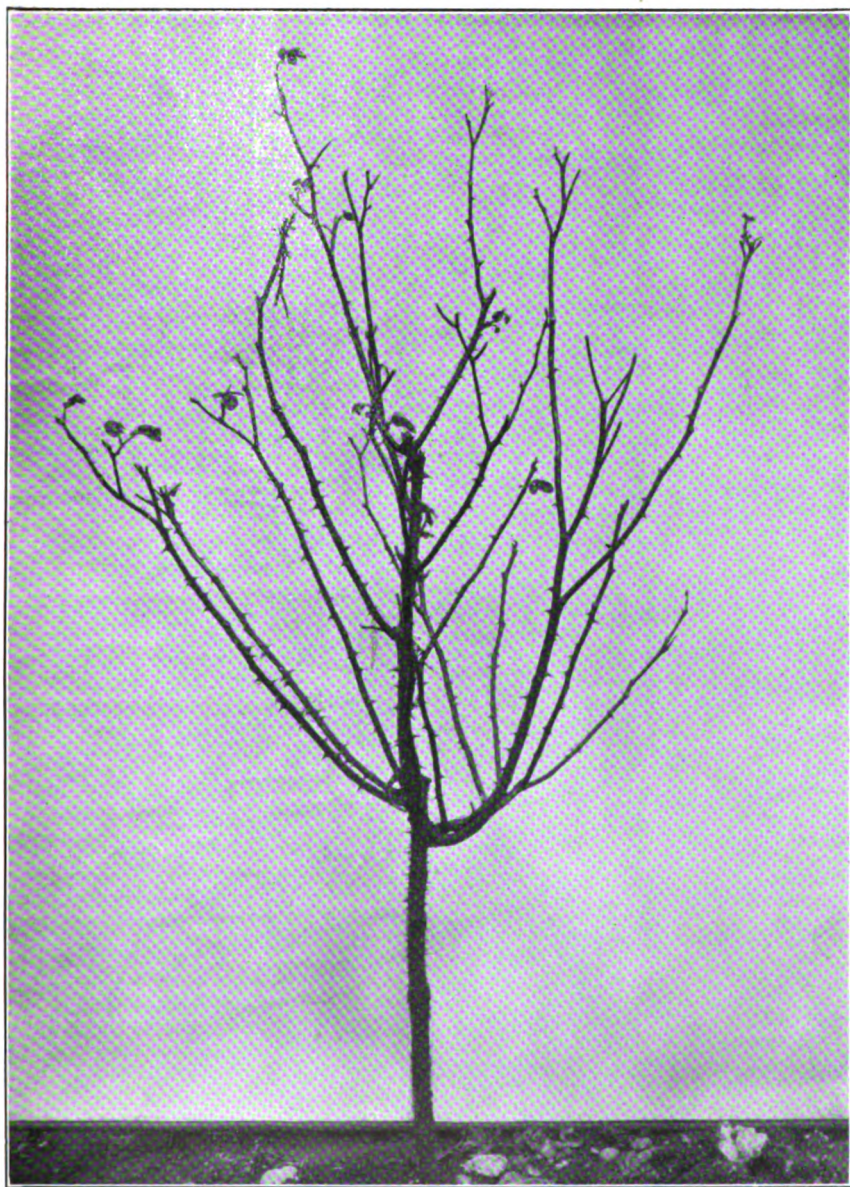
By HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, Caterham Valley.

- The rule that Roses must be pruned in March, or April, is so generally accepted, that it seems like heresy to write about Autumn pruning.

It is really a most unfortunate business. March and April are the two busiest months of the garden year; digging, sowing, planting, and a hundred other tasks require attention and cannot wait, and we are hard put to it to get through even the most essential work. It is too bad that the most important and laborious task of the rosarians' calendar must also be performed during those months of toil—but there you are, you must prune in March and April, so it can't be helped.

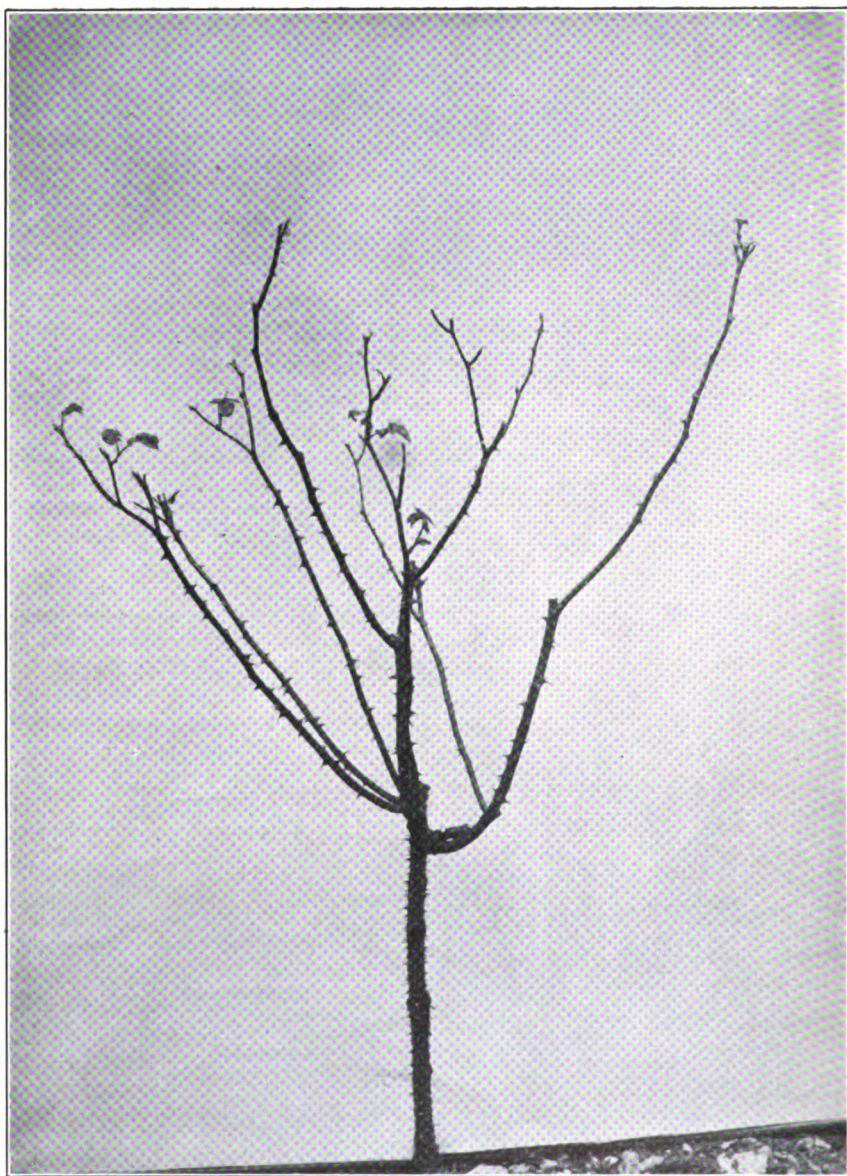
Of course, most of us know that there are very good reasons for our rule. If we prune too early the first mild spell will cause the lower buds of the shoot to start into growth prematurely, with the inevitable result that the Spring frosts will ruin them and our crop of blooms will be lost; if we prune too late most of the nourishment required to develop the lower buds into sturdy flowering shoots will have been wasted on the top part which is cut away, and the plant will lack vigour, and bloom late.

So far so good, and if the art of pruning Roses consisted merely of shortening the shoots in a skilful manner, there would be nothing more to be said. But the veriest tyro who has ever slashed away at his Roses with knife, secateur, and saw knows that the shortening of shoots is not the only part, and that it is certainly not the most troublesome and difficult part of our task at pruning time. What



AN AUTUMN ROSE TREE UNPRUNED.





THE SAME TREE AUTUMN PRUNED.



really is the weary and awkward part of the work, and requires so much care and time, is the complete removal of the old or badly placed shoots. A strong two-year-old shoot which needs cutting out is often so tough that it defies the pruning knife, and bends the blades of the secateur, so the saw has to be brought into requisition, and followed by careful paring of the stump. Moreover, we observe in most cases that a vigorous new shoot, from which we expect great things during the coming season, starts from the base of our plant in the immediate neighbourhood of the old superfluous shoot, so that any bold cut with the knife, or other speedy and vigorous operation, will probably not only result in the disposal of the old offender, but also in the beheading or wounding of the precious new wood; here again we must proceed carefully, and much valuable time will be spent, though not wasted. I have often timed myself when pruning Rose trees in the third or fourth year after planting, and found that for every 15 minutes spent in shortening shoots, a whole hour was taken up in the complete removal of wood.

Now what sound reason is there against performing this most troublesome part of our task at a less busy season of the year than the Spring? I know of none. The objection so forcibly urged against the premature cutting back of shoots which are merely shortened, obviously does not apply to the removal of entire shoots, for there will be no buds left on the latter, which can be forced into untimely action. It had at one time occurred to me that the extensive cutting out of old and superfluous wood might possibly lead to the premature starting of new shoots right from the base, but in practice I have never experienced any trouble in this respect, and I am all the more confident that such apprehensions are ill-founded, as I have never heard of any such consequences being caused by the Autumn pruning of Climbing Roses which is universally practised.

The point to be borne in mind in dealing with the matter is that when we speak of pruning we include in that term two processes which have essentially different objects and results, and in order to avoid confusion I will hereafter refer to the subject under consideration as "Autumn thinning."

It is sometimes stated that the Autumn thinning of Roses deprives us of a large proportion of flowers during the latter part of the season; and so it will if the work is done thoughtlessly, but if it is carried out with a little discretion, it will hardly cause the loss of a single bloom. If an old shoot which will not be required next season shows a promising lot of buds at the end of August, by all means extend the term of its life for a month until after you have enjoyed the Autumnal bloom; a similar shoot on which the Roses are fading during the first week in September is not at all likely to yield a further crop of blooms in the Autumn and should be removed at once. Indeed it would be injurious to the Rose tree, and cause a severe check if a large number of superfluous shoots carrying perhaps half the foliage of the plant were removed at one and the same time during the early Autumn, whereas by a judicious gradual Autumn thinning we can combine the maximum floral display with the minimum disturbance of normal growth.

Having dealt with the possible objections to Autumn thinning, I will now mention some of its advantages.

I have already referred to the great benefit which is derived by relieving us of the most laborious part of the pruning process during the busiest part of the garden year and transferring it to a period of comparative leisure. It is best to attend to autumn thinning from the last week in August to the first week in October, but if for any reason that is impossible, it can still be done during the late Autumn, or Winter, though preferably not during periods of sharp frost.

The next great advantage of Autumn thinning is that it reduces Rose pests and diseases by one half and more. The proper place for superfluous shoots is the bonfire, and not the Rose tree, where they harbour dormant enemies of the Rose, ready to burst into action during the first spell of warm weather; and do not let us forget that a well-thinned plant is far more effectively and easily dealt with during the Winter spraying than one which is a tangle of branches and decaying leaves.

A third benefit derived from Autumn thinning is the preservation of the well ripened new wood on which our hopes of next year's blooms

depend. Who has not undergone the exasperating experience of discovering in the Spring that dozens of his most promising new shoots have been so torn and lacerated in the Winter gales as to be almost useless? In nine cases out of ten the offending limb is some tough old branch, with thorns like the teeth of a saw, which have cut half through the young wood. Had Autumn thinning been attended to the disaster would never have happened; its neglect puts before us the alternative of doing the job six months too late, and relying on young but damaged wood, or of removing the latter and leaving the gap filled by the old shoot, which will yield inferior blooms and be useless for building up a healthy tree. Oh yes, I know all about the wonderful gardener who ties all the branches of his Rose trees carefully to stakes in the Autumn, so as to prevent damage during the Winter, but I have never had the privilege of meeting him outside the covers of a gardening book, and if I did, I hope that I should convert him to Autumn thinning instead of Autumn staking and tying.

Lastly, let me refer to the great benefit derived from Autumn thinning by exposing the young shoots fully to the Autumn sun and winds, and thereby assisting the vital process of ripening the new wood. This applies in particular to vigorous branching varieties of Garden Roses. A healthy plant of Lady Pirrie, General McArthur, or Red Letter Day, growing in strong soil and pruned lightly for garden decoration, will be a tangle of growths by the beginning of September. By a thorough Autumn thinning you will improve both the health and appearance of the plants.

And now a word of caution: do not dispense with the old generation unless you are sure that you can rely on the new. A young shoot which is half grown, soft and sappy in September will rarely ripen sufficiently during the Autumn to enable it to survive the Winter. If you work by rule of thumb and ruthlessly cut away everything except the current year's growths, you may find in March that half the shoots which are left show right down to their base the ominous brown spot in the centre, which indicates that they have succumbed to King Frost, and are useless, and you will start the season with an ill-balanced and badly shaped plant. This danger arises especially with certain varieties of Roses which have an annoying habit of dying

back during the Winter; the Lyon Rose and Mme. Abel Chatenay are typical cases, and the whole Pernetiana tribe is unreliable in this respect. The less hardy Tea Roses should also be treated with caution. Therefore use the knife with discretion; if you have a plant which bears an ample supply of sturdy well-ripened new shoots, take your courage in both hands and effect a thorough clearance of the old wood in the Autumn, but if you are in doubt, rather err on the side of safety and do not sacrifice all your reserves.

I hope that in time Autumn thinning may become much more universally practised than at present, and feel sure that no one who tries the experiment will ever again rely on Spring pruning alone, except those bad gardeners who leave every part of their work until the latest possible date, and they, of course, are not to be found amongst the Members of The National Rose Society, and will therefore never read this paper.



EXHIBITING ROSES.

(A Hobby for all classes of Garden Owners.)

By A. J. MACSELF (Editor of "Amateur Gardening").

The widespread popularity of the National Rose Society is amply demonstrated by its numerical strength, and by the fact that its vast number of members are drawn from well-nigh all classes of the community. Admittedly, this is an eloquent tribute to the soundness of the policy which insists that all classes of Roses and of Rose-growers shall receive due consideration, and that every possible effort shall be exerted to foster the progress and advancement of Rose culture in all its phases. Nevertheless, there is little doubt the Society's grand Exhibitions of Roses grown by its members have been a great—if, indeed, not the chief—factor in its remarkable success; if any proof of this were required it would be convincingly forthcoming in the number and the enthusiasm of visitors to each of the three Shows held in London, and to the Provincial Show, wherever that happens to be held.

The one point which is not entirely pleasing is that the number of exhibitors of Roses seems to increase at a painfully slow pace when compared with the growth of membership of the Society, and since we may reasonably assume that enthusiasm for the Rose induces a disposition to join the N.R.S., we are led to ask why a greater proportion of Rose enthusiasts cannot be persuaded to enter the ranks of exhibitors. By its very nature this is a question to which there can be no single and adequate reply, for one may well receive from half-a-dozen individuals as many different reasons to explain why they have never attempted exhibiting the Roses they love to grow. It may, however, be hazarded that if the question were put, a very large number of

non-exhibitors would, by their replies, indicate that they consider exhibiting Roses is only practicable to those who count their plants in hundreds and thousands. This is the generally accepted idea; it has been expressed in the writings of many authors and journalists; it may be overheard at any Rose Show one may visit, and too often growers themselves, if they do not actually offer verbal corroboration, will permit these expressions to pass unchallenged and unchecked.

Exhibiting Roses is far too fine a hobby to permit of any misconception being allowed to cramp its extended adoption by recruits. We must not, in our eagerness to urge small garden owners to grow Roses for exhibition, go beyond reason; it would be of no assistance to the cult of the Rose to encourage anyone to believe that the purchase of a dozen or two of Rose bushes will enable him to grow for Exhibition, but nevertheless it is most certainly true that exhibiting Roses may be the hobby of large numbers of Amateur gardeners who have refrained from the venture solely because of a mistaken notion that the facilities at their command are inadequate. Numbers of plants count for much, without a doubt, for the date of a Show will always fall when one bush is almost flowerless, and another is carrying its very best bloom of the season, and, of course, a grower who has twenty plants of each of a good series of varieties will more easily cut a dozen Exhibition blooms on a given date than one who has but half the plants to choose from, but quantity is by no means everything that matters. The greater one's stock the greater the task of keeping every plant up to concert pitch, and that, after all, is of immense importance to the exhibitor. Even those who have been in the ranks of competitors long enough to feel they have no need of hints for novices cannot afford to ignore the statement that there is a possibility of suffering disadvantage through accumulating too big a stock of plants; the size of one's Rosery and number of plants it contains should not be allowed to exceed the facilities for close attention to every plant and every bud. There are growers with whom we are well acquainted who manage to stage good Roses and score considerable successes whose gardens deserve no other description than "small," the reason for the success being that the best is got out of every square yard of soil by thoroughly good cultivation, and out of every plant because their available time for attending to detail is not overtaxed by excess of numbers.

It should be remembered that the best Roses of to-day belong to a race which is more productive of bloom than were the best of Exhibition Roses of last century, but despite the change in the Roses themselves we appear to cling too tenaciously to the idea, for which there was doubtless some justification in the days of the old H.P.'s, that without a great stock it is hopeless to attempt to exhibit.

The small grower will not expect to stage twenty-fours, or to show in several different classes at one Show, but the schedule of the N.R.S. provides small as well as large classes, and there are sections of the classification which enable growers of varied capacity to fit themselves in with competitors against whom they will have to suffer no serious handicap.

There is no shadow of doubt that promises of support of still further small Amateurs' classes from an adequate number of novices would bring ready response from the Council, but it is better for all concerned that first consideration should be given by willing recruits to the already existing classification. If only all who make Roses their hobby will study the schedule closely with the intention of finding a class in which they could reasonably enter, assuming that simultaneously they will resolve to put their very best efforts into the production and staging of the flowers, we should see a most remarkable increase in the number of entries throughout the Show, and interest would reach a correspondingly high degree of intensity, for however great our enjoyment of a flower Show may be it is incomparably greater when we are actually participating in its making than when we simply play the part of onlookers.

Even those who really cannot put up a decent show of specimen blooms have still the classes for bowls, baskets, vases or table decorations open to them, and it is a capital idea to make a modest start with the smallest and simplest class, for thus one may acclimatise oneself to the highly charged atmosphere of excitement which is bound to affect one new to the competitive tent.

The essentials to success in exhibiting, upon whatever scale it may be, are enthusiasm for one's hobby, careful study, thoroughness,

patience and pluck. Work there must be, and lots of it; but is not the work of our hobby its pleasure? Rose growing without the work would be but the skeleton of a hobby; but if one wants to taste the sweetest joys of the Rosarian's hobby, they are to be tasted when the first prize card appears upon an exhibit grown, prepared and staged by one's own personal effort. There is nothing quite like that experience, and although its attainment is only for those who will work for it, and perhaps wait for it, the realisation when it comes is worth all the labour, all the waiting.

Let it be proclaimed and reiterated that exhibiting Roses is not exclusively the pursuit of the grower on a large scale, but may be—and should be—the delightful hobby of a vast army of Rosarians of very moderate resources.

APRIL ROSES.

By HERBERT COWLEY (Editor of "Gardening Illustrated").

(The Feast of St. George, Princess Mary's Visit, and the
Success of Amateur Growers.)

If there is one event in early Spring that we all look forward to more than any other it is, surely, the Spring Show of Roses. Exhibition Roses in boxes are the chief source of interest to the throngs of countless visitors. The showing of Roses in boxes has been very much criticised, and there is a tendency in these days to increase the competition for Roses in baskets, decorative Roses and other artistic classes. But after all it is the Roses in boxes that command the greatest interest at the Spring Show, when every bloom is almost worth its weight in gold, and if it is a very fragrant bloom it is even more precious still. The Spring Show under review was held on April 22nd, the eve of the Feast of St. George. Could any more appropriate day be devoted to a festival of Roses?

Boxes of Roses, tables of Roses, baskets of Roses and banks of Roses adorned the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, on this occasion. One of the most remarkable features of the Show was the revival of our old friend Maréchal Niel. Still unrivalled as the finest of all yellow Roses under glass, this time-honoured favourite was in evidence in many classes, the large golden yellow blooms imparting luminous colour to many parts of the Hall.

As usual, the arrangements were admirable, and it was found possible to open the doors before the advertised time, greatly to the convenience of the large number of visitors who were waiting admission.

Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, was one of the earliest visitors, and spent a long time among the Spring Roses, paying special

tribute to the grand blooms of Maréchal Niel. It is known that her birthday table has for some years been decorated with this lovely Rose.

The finest of Maréchal Niel blooms were shown by Mr. A. T. Goodwin, of Maidstone, who grows this Rose on a very large scale. During April he is able to average 1,000 blooms a day for market. Another Rose that he specialises in is Frau Karl Druschki, which he showed successfully in boxes and baskets.

Successes of the Amateur.—The superiority of the Amateur grown blooms over the trade blooms was one of the remarkable features of the Show. This was unmistakeable, and the Roses shown by the giants, Messrs. Holland, Hammond, Hart, Jackson and Oppenheimer, were the finest blooms in the Hall. Mr. E. J. Holland was showing in his usual good form. He was first for a group of cut Roses, and he won the big class for the best 12 blooms shown by an Amateur. There were four groups of Roses arranged in the first of these classes, and all of them were worthy of the great admiration they received. Mr. Holland had splendid vases of Dean Hole, Mrs. C. Lamplough, Madame Butterfly, Lord Lambourne and Caroline Testout. Mr. G. A. Hammond was second, and his central vase of Mrs. Foley Hobbs was worthy of special mention. Mr. Holland's best Exhibition blooms included perfect examples of Dame Edith Helen, William Shean, Princess Marie Mertchersky, Captain Kilbee-Stuart, Louise Crette and Mrs. Campbell Hall. Many beautiful Roses were shown by Mr. Herbert Oppenheimer, including perfect blooms of Mrs. George Marriott, Edel, Nellie Parker and Mrs. Charles Lamplough.

Mr. J. N. Hart, of Potters Bar, repeated his last year's successes with Mrs. Foley Hobbs. He was also successful in the class for six blooms, not less than three varieties showing Sunburst, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. A. E. Coxhead and Molly Sharman-Crawford. The variety Mrs. Foley Hobbs was also well shown by Mr. F. S. Jackson, who gained a Silver-Gilt Medal for the best bloom shown by an Amateur. He was also successful in classes for six vases of cut Roses, and for a basket of Maréchal Niel.

Artistic Classes.—There were two classes for table decorations, and the variety Roselandia was used with the best effect. Happily the dinner table and other artistic classes were all well filled. In the

Amateur classes Mrs. Courtney Page added to her many successes by winning the first prize for a delightful dinner table decoration of *Roselandia*, with maidenhair fern and other foliage. Mrs. F. Charlton, Yiewsley, was second, and Miss M. Woolven, East Grinstead, was third. In the open classes Mrs. Tisdall was first for a dinner table decoration, making artistic use of *Roselandia* with maple foliage, and Mrs. A. D. Ruff, who also used *Roselandia* with good effect, was first in the class for vases of Roses.

Trade Classes.—Of the trade exhibits special mention should be made of the prize winning groups staged by Chaplin Bros., Elisha J. Hicks, Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, George Prince, and J. H. Pemberton. There were two exhibits only in the class for 24 Exhibition Roses in not fewer than 18 varieties, and all of the Roses shown were of very fine quality. Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons were first, showing Roses that would have done credit at a Summer Show, and Mr. Elisha J. Hicks was a good second. Among the favourite blooms shown in this class were Mrs. Edward Mawley, White Maman Cochet, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Henry Morse, Bessie Chaplin and H. V. Machin.

The large groups of Roses, as usual, were a source of great admiration. Messrs. Chaplin Bros., in gaining the first prize for the circular group of pot Roses arranged an effective group in which dwarf polyanthas, such as Golden Salmon, Superb, Susanne Miller and Ellen Poulsen were particularly fine. From a groundwork of these polyanthas were standards of Dean Hole, Rev. F. Page-Roberts and Mrs. Henry Bowles, and these were surmounted by taller plants of pillar Roses, including White Dorothy, American Pillar, and Excelsior. Altogether it was a most delightful group of well-grown, profusely-flowered Roses.

New Roses.—Although a considerable number of new Roses were submitted for award, the only Gold Medal was won by Messrs. G. Beckwith & Son, for their novelty Charles P. Kilham,* a vigorous H.T. of bright, cherry, salmon colour. This Rose received the Certificate of Merit at the Autumn Show previously, when it was seen to much better advantage. The blooms shown on this occasion had been subjected to hard forcing, but in spite of this the flowers were bright and attractive, with long pointed buds and mature blooms of perfect

*See *Rose Annual*, 1927.

shape. The colour is elusive, and the descriptions vary from cherry salmon and dull flame to orange scarlet. Perhaps one of the most remarkable of the new Roses seen on this occasion was the dwarf polyantha Golden Salmon, shown in several trade groups. It is exceedingly effective, bearing trusses of bright orange-salmon flowers, but it was not, as far as the writer was aware, submitted for award. Another new Rose that created a good impression was Desmond Johnston, shown by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son; it is bright rose pink, suffused with golden yellow, a Rose that should prove very useful for garden decoration.



DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (H.T.).
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to
Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., 1926.



DUCHESS OF ATHOLL. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. DOBBIE & CO., Edinburgh.

This lovely H.T. received an award at the Summer Show of last year, but it was not found possible to include it in last year's Rose Annual. It is a very fine Rose of a most vivid shade of orange, shot with old rose colour. The blooms are very freely produced on stiff upright stems, while the foliage is handsome and leathery, and free of Mildew. Sweetly scented. It is a Rose of good constitution and should be greatly in demand for bedding purposes. In commerce.

THE GREAT SUMMER SHOW.

By J. FRASER, F.L.S., Kew Gardens, Surrey.

True to its scheduled time the greatest Rose Show of the year opened on the morning of July 1st, 1927, and continued next day in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. It had rained more or less for a fortnight previously, and throughout the night before the Show as well as the morning, yet the exhibitors were in their places and the judging carried out expeditiously, just as if the weather had been perfect. It was the first occasion on which the National Rose Society had selected Chelsea as the rendezvous for their thousands of members, and it was unfortunate that the opening day was marred by recurrent downpours of rain, and that The Queen should have cancelled her engagement to visit the Show, but paid a surprise visit during the afternoon, much to the great delight of everybody. All the same the Queen of Flowers had sufficient attraction to draw her votaries from near and far, and few remarks were heard about the weather while groups of admiring enthusiasts discussed the merits of varieties. The afternoon was relatively fine, and the second day was better.

"The Rose is fairest when 'tis budding new
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears,
The Rose is sweetest washed with morning dew."

SCOTT.

Inside the tents the Roses were all budding new, and though they had no chance of getting washed with dew in the morning, many of the owners sprayed them with water to prolong their beauty, and they were wonderfully fresh at the end of a Summer's day. About 1887 the decorative side of this Exhibition was represented by two to four boxes of the old summer flowering Roses, such as delighted our forbears. Now the most decorative part of the Show consists of the thousands of massed Roses by the Nurserymen, and the tent of dinner-table

decorations and other artistic displays. One wonders what the founders of this Society would think if they could revisit the Summer Show and see the results of their spade work in such charming creations as Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard, Mrs. Henry Morse, etc.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASSES.

The imposing and attractive representative group of Roses arranged by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons won for them the Championship Trophy. They had four fine baskets on the top connected to a central pillar of Roses, with a pillar on each corner. Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard, Lady Inchiquin, K. of K., Emma Wright and Sunstar were a few of the glories of this exhibit, which took the lead amongst eight entries. The D'Escofet Challenge Cup was won by Mr. George Prince with a smaller group of representative Roses in which were many of the most popular Roses to-day. The Rose, Angèle Pernet, was the most striking colour in the group with which Messrs. Jarman & Co. took the lead in Class 3. Altogether there were 17 entrants in the above three classes, and the display dwarfed everything else in a large tent.

Mrs. Courtney Page, Betty Uprichard and Mrs. H. Morse were three of the finest in the seven baskets which gained the prize for Mr. Henry Drew. The dwarf polyantha Roses continue to improve year by year, and for profusion of bloom and brightness of colour Golden Salmon, Frank Leddy, and Locarno, shown by Messrs. Wm. Cutbush & Son, have yet to be beaten. The 36 bunches of cut Roses shown by Messrs. A. Warner & Son won for them the A. C. Turner Cup.

The classes for Exhibition blooms in boxes harked back to the old style of staging them, but an examination of their noble proportions is apt to create anew the desire to see them in perfection. The championship for 48 Exhibition blooms was won by Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons with handsome blooms of Mildred Grant, Mrs. Courtney Page, Mabel Morse, Lemon Pillar, Mrs. Beatty, Earl Beatty, Lady Roundway, Modesty, Colcestria and others. The John Hart Memorial Cup went to Messrs. Jarman & Co. for some very massive blooms. The D'ombrain Cup for 18 blooms of Tea or Noisette Roses brought out some of the largest varieties of this class, namely, Constance Soupert, A. Hill Gray,

W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, Medea, etc., the winners being Messrs. Geo. Longley & Sons. The Kilbee Stuart Memorial Cup for new Roses since 1923 brought out Maud Cuming, Mrs. Courtney Page, Lady Roundway, etc., and here Mr. John Mattock was the winner. The best 12 blooms of any new Rose since 1923 was Mrs. Beatty, staged by Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons. The Brayfort Challenge Cup for the best basket of one variety, put into commerce since the beginning of 1921, was won by Messrs. Morse Bros. with a magnificent exhibit of Shot Silk.

The artistic classes in the Nurserymen's division brought out some very fine dinner-table decorations that created a great amount of interest amongst the visitors. Mrs. C. A. Tisdall had the best table, using blooms of moderate size of Roselandia, with a foil of the red-winged shoots of Rosa omeiensis pteracantha. She literally swept the boards, having the best bowl and best basket of Roses, making a bright display in each case with Richmond in its best colour.

AMATEUR CLASSES.

There was no falling away in the size and quality of the Roses shown by Amateurs, except such as were damaged in the bud stage by the heavy and frequent falls of rain; indeed, it was quite a pleasure to see the excellent samples of the art of Rose cultivation.

Mr. J. N. Hart, Potters Bar, had the finest representative group of Roses in a space six by four feet, winning the Champion Trophy. He had charming stands of Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard, Mrs. Tresham Gilbey, Souvenir de Madame Bouillet, and the beautiful single Isobel. In the smaller representative group there was no competition, but the fine stands of Independence Day, Madame Butterfly, Hoosier Beauty and others shown by Mr. H. R. Darlington, Potters Bar, gained him the leading award.

Many good Roses were shown in baskets by different competitors. First-class Roses were also shown in vases, and the Mattock Cup brought out six entrants for 12 distinct varieties. Mr. G. Marriott, Carlton, Notts, won the challenge cup with magnificent vases of The Queen Alexandra, Los Angeles, K. of K., Lamia, Ophelia and others. The Holroyd Challenge Cup brought five entries of splendid Roses,

and here Mr. A. L. F. Cook, Hayes, was the most successful with charming vases of Emma Wright, Sunstar, Lemon Pillar and Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

The classes for Exhibition blooms were filled with some of the best both to be shown on boards in the olden way and in baskets, which have been gaining in ascendancy for some years past. Some of the finest of the 24 blooms that gained the Mawley Challenge Cup for Mr. C. H. Rigg, of St. Albans, were Bessie Chaplin, Earl Haig, George Dickson, J. G. Glassford and Mabel Morse. He also had the best two baskets of cut Roses in two varieties, showing Mrs. Henry Morse and Lady Inchiquin.

The Lamplough Challenge Cup for 12 blooms, open only to those who grow less than 1,000 plants of Exhibition varieties, found Mr. W. E. Moore, of Ickenham, unbeatable with his massive and handsome blooms of Candeur Lyonnaise, Lemon Pillar, Mrs. Foley-Hobbs, Red Star, etc. Mr. E. W. Turner, of Herne Bay College, who grows less than 500 plants of exhibition Roses, secured the Ben Cant Memorial Prize—a piece of plate—for 12 blooms, staging handsome blooms of Molly Bligh, Mabel Morse, Bessie Chaplin, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Franklin Dennison and Bessie Brown, the latter almost unopenable in wet seasons.

It was heartening to see that Amateurs can still grow such delicate beauties as Tea and Noisette Roses, for Mr. W. E. Moore staged large and shapely blooms of Mrs. Foley-Hobbs, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Mrs. Edward Mawley, W. R. Smith and Mrs. Herbert Stevens, gaining the Tea and Noisette Trophy for 12 blooms. His previous antagonist, the Rev. F. R. Burnside, was again second. In the class for those who grow fewer than 100 Teas and Noisettes, the Prince Memorial Prize was secured by Mr. E. W. Turner with admirable blooms of Mrs. Foley-Hobbs, White Maman Cochet and others.

In the classes for Amateurs who grow their own Roses, the Nicholson Challenge Cup for 24 blooms was won by Mr. W. E. Moore with very fine blooms of Candeur Lyonnaise, Bessie Chaplin, Mrs. Foley-Hobbs and Mrs. Henry Bowles. The Elisha J. Hicks Challenge Cup for 12 blooms brought out Mr. C. W. Edwards with grand blooms of Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Elisha J. Hicks and Mrs. Geo. Norwood.

The Williamson Challenge Cup for Roses grown within ten miles of Charing Cross was secured by Mr. A. Norman Rogers, Putney, with massive blooms of Florence Forrester, Edel, Mrs. Foley-Hobbs and other typical Exhibition blooms. He also won the Gardeners' Company Challenge Cup for Roses grown within five miles of Charing Cross, showing Mrs. Henry Bowles, Modesty, and some of his previous varieties.

LADIES' ARTISTIC CLASSES.

The classes for dinner-table decorations, baskets and bowls of Roses occupied a tent, and furnished much variety of art as well as designs for the contemplation of a large number of admirers. Besides the three classes allotted to the Nurserymen's section there were eight classes confined to Amateurs, making a very attractive display, and showing what can be done with Roses in the home. In the class where single Roses only were admissible for table decoration, the best was that arranged by Mrs. L. Colston-Hale, Warminster, who selected Cupid and Irish Fireflame with which to carry out her design. Mrs. Oakley-Fisher and Dainty Bess were charming Single Roses on other tables in this class.

Where double Roses had to be utilised in the table decorations Mrs. Courtney Page was an easy first with her tasteful arrangement of Roselandia, set off with the small and dainty leaves and red-winged stems of *Rosa omeiensis pteracantha*. She also gained prizes for two other tables, Rose Emma Wright and the foliage of *Rosa Willmottiae* being her favourites on one of the tables.

The Nickerson Prize offered for a dinner-table decoration of Roses, grown and arranged by the exhibitor, brought Miss E. Griffith, Finchley to the front with a beautiful display of Betty Uprichard, set off with dark Rose foliage. Competition was keen, showing that many are capable of growing and staging their own Roses.

A class was set apart for a dinner-table decoration of Roses, open only to lady Amateurs who had never won a first prize in the decorative section at an Exhibition of the National Rose Society, and this was won by Miss M. Woolven with beautiful blooms of Roselandia. She also had a first for a bowl of cut Roses. Mrs. Courtney Page had the best basket and best bowl of Roses in other classes, in good competition.



AN AMATEUR'S FIRST PRIZE GROUP.
Summer Show, 1927.



PROVINCIAL SHOW AT CHELTENHAM.

By C. H. CURTIS, Brentford.

The National Rose Society has held provincial exhibitions in many beautiful places, but even those members who have attended every provincial show during the past quarter of a century will be ready to admit that few, if any, towns have provided such an admirable setting as Cheltenham—Queen of the Cotswolds.

About three years ago an effort was made to revive those annual horticultural exhibitions which were formerly such a delight to the citizens and an added attraction to a most attractive and interesting town. With the widely-loved and popular Mr. John Cypher, V.M.H., at their head, the townsfolk of Cheltenham spared no efforts to secure this revival, and the enthusiasm shown made success a foregone conclusion.

Having previously entertained the National Sweet Pea Society, the Cheltenham Committee was amply prepared to receive the National Rose Society in 1927. The reception given to Rosarians was as charming as the umbrageous beauty of the town. Everything that could be done for exhibitors was done. The Cheltenham Committee is composed of men of goodwill who deserve all the success they have achieved, and greater successes to follow.

The famous Montpellier Gardens are easily reached from the railway station; their position is a very central one, and the fine trees in and around it add greatly to their beauty. Herein the Provincial Rose Show was held.

Although rain fell on July 5, fine weather prevailed during the two following days on which the Show was held. But the lack of

fine weather for sometime previously was responsible for a comparatively weak competition, and for the generally moderate quality of the blooms exhibited. These observations must not be taken to mean that there was a poor Rose show. Far from it. Indeed, the bank of brightly-coloured and fragrant blooms created by the exhibitors in the two group classes open to the trade was a delight, and will remain a joyful memory for a long time to come. Mr. E. J. Hicks contributed a fine display in which the pillars of blooms of François Juranville were an outstanding feature. Baskets and vases well filled with such popular varieties as Betty Uprichard, Lady Inchiquin, Golden Emblem, Joanna Bridge, Independence Day, Shot Silk, Emma Wright, Queen Alexandra and Angèle Pernet were no less attractive, and their arrangement was very pleasing. This exhibit merited the award it received—the Jubilee Trophy. Mr. George Prince's effort in the smaller group class was greatly admired, both by the Cheltonians and the Rose experts; it included bold masses of such effective varieties as Golden Emblem, Gwynneth Jones, Los Angeles, Betty Uprichard, the brilliant I. Zingari, Isobel, Paul's Scarlet Climber and Angèle Pernet; but even this galaxy of beauties failed to extinguish—indeed, enhanced—the modest attractions of the Exhibitor's Bowl of Roses of the pretty yellow Hardii. This hybrid between the Afghan R. simplicifolia and probably R. clinifolia, is a somewhat rare plant that first appeared in 1836 in the garden of The Luxembourg, Paris. Given ample drainage below its roots, warmth and sunshine, it will produce its orange-based, yellow-petaled flowers freely. In order of merit Mr. Prince was followed by Mr. J. H. Pemberton and Mr. H. Drew, the former showing a selection that contained many of the Havering seedlings—Pax, Moonlight, Penelope and Prosperity.

The best five baskets of Roses were shown by Mr. J. Mattock, whose chosen varieties—represented by thirty-six stems of each—were Lady Inchiquin, Mrs. Tresham Gilbey, Mrs. Henry Morse, Louise Criner, and Mrs. Henry Bowles. Messrs. Alex. Dickson and Sons' second prize set consisted of Lady Inchiquin, Betty Uprichard, Shot Silk, Lady Worthington Evans and Sunstar, while Mr. H. Drew, placed third, exhibited Lady Inchiquin, Betty Uprichard, Red Letter Day, Mrs. C. V. Haworth and Mrs. H. Morse.

The basket classes were much admired and created a fine display. Betty Uprichard, Independence Day and Emma Wright were the varieties with which Mr. E. J. Hicks won first prize for three baskets of Roses. Mr. Prince led for a single basket of an exhibition Rose with capital examples of the popular Mrs. H. Morse, and was followed by Mr. J. Mattock with George Carr; but the latter was the most successful exhibitor of a basket of Mrs. George Marriott, while Mr. H. Drew secured the chief award for two baskets of exhibition Roses with the varieties George Dickson and Mrs. McLennan.

Chas. E. Shea, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. George Shawyer and Marcia Stanhope were finely represented in Mr. Hicks' first prize set of three dozen exhibition blooms; Messrs. Frank Cant and Co. had to be content with second place, but took the lead with a dozen exhibition blooms, while Mr. Prince and Mr. Drew were placed first and second respectively in the class for 24 blooms of exhibition varieties.

In the amateurs' division the outstanding exhibit was the one contributed by Mr. J. N. Hart, Potters Bar, who won the Amateurs' Jubilee Trophy with a display boldly arranged on a space 5 feet by 3 feet. Mr. Hart's flowers betrayed little evidence of their long journey, and there were many admirers of his examples of Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Augustus Hartmann, Mrs. H. Morse, Mrs. E. G. Hill and Mrs. Dunlop Best and other good varieties. Mr. George Marriott, Carlton, and Mrs. Bedford, Pim, Shrivenham followed Mr. Hart in the order given.

Success also attended Mr. Hart's exhibit of two dozen exhibition blooms shown on boards. The best dozen blooms came from Mr. J. E. Rayer, and the second best from Mrs. Forsyth-Forrest.

Another very successful competitor was Mr. Alan Gibbs, who not only won first prize in the smaller growers' class for 12 blooms, but showed the best single basket of mixed varieties, the best six blooms contributed by growers who had not previously won a first prize at an exhibition of the National Rose Society, and also led in another six-bloom class with first-rate examples of Mrs. H. Bowles, Mabel Morse, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. H. Morse, Earl Haig and Hugh Dickson. In the latter class the second and third prizes were awarded respectively to Mrs. Forsyth-Forrest and Mrs. Hopcraft.

The ladies entered the table decoration class with considerable zest, and created a very keen competition. Miss Newsham used Independence Day in her bright, first-prize arrangement, Mrs. Courtney Page winning second place with a pleasing table of Emma Wright, while Mrs. Colston Hales' third prize design consisted of Angèle Pernet; fourth prize was won by Miss S. N. Zelle. Mrs. Courtney Page's skill was abundantly evident in the bowl and vase classes, where she led with arrangements of Roselandia and Shot Silk respectively. Miss Newsham and Miss Zelle won the remaining awards in these classes, each securing one second and one third prize. Mrs. Muckelroy, Miss E. L. Jones, Mrs. Hopcraft and Mr. J. Mattock were other prize winners in the decorative classes.

Few new Roses were shown, and none was considered of sufficient merit to warrant the award of a Gold Medal. Two varieties, however, received a Certificate of Merit, *i.e.*, May Wettern, a salmon-pink Hybrid Tea variety that promises to be an advance on the old and popular Madame Abel Chatenay, and Royal Scot, a rich, orange-gold and bright cerise-coloured H.T. variety of such strong growth and free-flowering habit as to suggest great possibilities as a bedding variety. May Wettern was raised and shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson and Sons, Newtownards, and Royal Scot by Messrs. Dobbie and Co.

The Cheltenham Show was well attended, and its officers and committee extended gracious and generous hospitality to the Rosarians present. Thanks to the excellent general arrangements made by Mr. Cassidy (Secretary), and the Officers and Committee of the Cheltenham Show, Mr. Courtney Page's duties were appreciably lighter than usual.

SHOW OF NEW ROSES.

By A. H. PEARSON, Lowdham, Notts.

This was held in the R. H. S. Hall on Friday, July 15th. Fortunately a fine day was sandwiched in for the occasion—that is to say it did not rain, and as there was hardly any sunshine the flowers lasted well. Notwithstanding the terrible weather we have had there was a wonderful show of Roses, though a few of them showed the effect of the rain, and there were traces of mildew caused by the cold nights; but then one might expect it when the very thorn hedges are mildewed. In addition to the new Roses there were a large number of entries in the Trade groups, and many of these were exceptionally fine. These were staged in such a way that in the morning there seemed to be very ample space for visitors to inspect the exhibits, but in the afternoon the place was crowded. There were some good things amongst the novelties, but too many so much like existing varieties that without careful comparison one would say—"Oh! that is so-and-so, or too much like it to be worth buying." A goodly number of Trade growers visited the Show, and as one of them remarked, "No matter how far away you live it pays to come up, not only to spot the things to buy, but to mark those *not* to buy"; and probably Amateurs are of the same opinion.

There were four gold medals awarded, these were to Flamingo H. T. (Alex. Dickson & Sons), which may be described as a rather light Inchiquin; a well-shaped flower, not too full, scented, a brilliant colour, and likely to make a fine garden Rose.

Margaret Anne Baxter H. T. (T. Smith & Sons, Stranraer), white, with a faint tinge of blush, long pointed bud, full, fragrant, good dark foliage.

Fortuna Hybrid Musk (J. H. Pemberton), a large, semi-double pale pink flower, slightly musk scented; habit, dwarf bush.

Daily Mail Scented Rose (W. E. B. Archer & Daughter). This Rose was awarded the *Daily Mail* Cup, and was consequently given the name above; notwithstanding its scent, I should scarcely have thought it a gold medal Rose; in appearance it is somewhat like Etoile de Hollande.

Certificates of Merit (5 awarded):—

Lady Leslie, H. T. (S. McGredy & Son), a brilliant cerise, rather flat flower when fully open, slightly perfumed.

Portadown, H. T. (S. McGredy & Son), a deep velvety crimson of good form.

Portadown Crimson, H. T. (S. McGredy & Son). It seems somewhat confusing to have two crimson Roses under similar names, and will probably cause errors in ordering. This is of similar colouring to above, large petal, rather globular form, sweetly scented.

Frank Reader, H. T. (D. Prior & Son), a large cream-coloured flower, with yellow base and slightly tinged with pale flesh at edge of petals; a fine exhibition Rose, and also said to be a good garden variety.

Geo. Howarth, H. T. (Bees, Ltd.), a bright carmine flower with yellow base, full, good foliage; a promising bedding Rose.

Groups.

The competition in these was extraordinarily keen, and the exhibits were most artistically arranged, a vast improvement can be noted of late, instead of the very formal pillars of bloom, baskets and large groups show off the flowers to great advantage, also the edging of the stages has been masked by drooping sprays of flowers and foliage.

Class 5 (6 by 6-ft.).—*First*: Alex. Dickson & Sons; a charming

exhibit, fresh, highly-coloured flowers delightfully arranged, many of the varieties of their own raising. Prominent were Lady H. Maglona, R. E. West, Lady Inchiquin, Emma Wright, Sunstar, Shot Silk, Lady Worthington Evans, Ophelia, Betty Uprichard, Margaret Dickson Hamill, and Independence Day. The amount of labour bestowed upon this group was wonderful; every bloom was wired to keep it in position.

Second: B. R. Cant & Sons, a very good second. Roses of fine quality—Hortulanus Budde, Lady Roundway, wonderful colour; Los Angeles, Mme. Butterfly, Shot Silk, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Beatty, Lord Charlemont, Emma Wright and Independence Day were fine.

Third: E. J. Hicks. Shot Silk, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Joann Bridge, Betty Uprichard, Lady Inchiquin, Los Angeles, and Independence Day were noted.

Fourth: J. H. Pemberton. Pax, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Cornelia, Los Angeles, Lord Charlemont, The General, Vanity, W. F. Dreer, and a fine group of I. Zingari were very effective.

Class 6 (6 by 3-ft.). Eleven exhibits, and all worth a prize:

First: Chaplin Bros. Mrs. Herbert Nash, crimson; Mrs. H. Morse, Mrs. H. Bowles, Los Angeles, Lady Inchiquin, Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Barraclough, Clarice Goodacre, Cupid, Etoile de Hollande and Mermaid were excellent.

Second: George Prince. A very fresh lot of blooms in which were noted Lady Roundway, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Inchiquin, Mrs. Henry Morse, Ivy May, K. of K., Lady Hillingdon, Emma Wright, I. Zingari, Angèle Pernet, and Golden Emblem.

Third: R. Harkness & Son. A very well arranged group, with a large arch of K. of K. in centre; pillars of Mrs. H. Morse and Mrs. H. Bowles, groups of Los Angeles, W. F. Dreer, Ophelia, Mrs. Redford, Etoile de Hollande, Lord Charlemont and Mabel Morse.

M

Fourth: E. J. Hicks. Mrs. C. Lamplough, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Golden Emblem, Lady Inchiquin and Los Angeles were noted.

Exhibition Roses in Boxes, 24 blooms.

First: Frank Cant & Co. A really remarkable exhibit for such a season, the blooms being exceptionally fine and without a trace of weather: F. J. Harrison, Kootenay, Red Star, Mrs. G. Marriott, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. C. Lamplough George Dickson, The General and E. M. Burnett were the best of a fine lot.

Second: D. Prior & Son, who showed good examples of Marcia Stanhope, George Dickson, Luna, John Russell, Mrs. Lamplough, Frank Reader (new) and J. G. Glassford.

Third: T. Smith & Sons, Mabel Morse, Duchess of York, Doris Trayler, Sallie Lewis and Dame E. Helen were amongst the best.

Class 8.—Bowl of Roses. *First*: Chaplin Bros. Well arranged, but blooms a shade on large side.

Second: George Prince. *Third*: Mrs. A. R. Bide. *Fourth*: Mrs. John Mattock.

Amateurs.

Roses in Vases, 6 distinct varieties.

First: H. Robins, with Mme. Butterfly, Los Angeles, Irish Fire-flame, Independence Day, Arthur Cook, and Lady Helen Maglona.

Second: W. E. Moore, with Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard, Golden Emblem, Marcia Stanhope, Elsie Poulsen and Los Angeles.

Third: Mrs. Oakley Fisher with Irish Fireflame, Ophelia, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Emma Wright, very good blooms, but the effect somewhat marred by the inclusion of Crimson Rambler, permitted by schedule, but not quite in harmony with H. T.'s.

Ladies' Artistic Class.—Bowl of Mixed Cut Roses.

First: Mrs. Oakley Fisher delightfully arranged exhibit, each bloom standing out, Mme. Butterfly slightly predominating.

Second: Miss E. Griffith. *Third*: Howard Williams. *Fourth*: Mrs. F. Charlton.

Class X.—6 blooms, distinct, in boxes.

First: L. P. Roberts, with fine blooms of Gloire de Chédane Guinoisseau, Mrs. Lamplough, George Dickson, Mme. Jules Gravereaux and Augustus Hartmann.

Second: G. T. S. Malcolm, with John Russell, Mélanie Soupert, America, Mrs. E. J. Hudson and Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren; fresh, but small.

Daily Mail Cup.

This, as already stated, was won by W. E. B. Archer & Daughter. The Rose was named *Daily Mail* Scented Rose, a medium-sized flower, velvety crimson. Amongst others of the very numerous Roses put up for this prize we noted Souvenir de Old Rose Gardens (B. R. Cant & Sons), one of the sweetest, pale pink, but not much form. Portadown Crimson, very fragrant; Abol (G. Beckwith & Son), white. We did not envy the judges their task of making this award, sniffing the almost countless number of blooms and carrying the memory of them in their minds would be almost as bad as tasting and comparing a number of samples of port, and would seem to need something to clear the olfactory nerves from time to time.

Space forbids more extended notes, but I remarked a few things worthy of note: Duchess of Athol (Dobbie & Co.), Climbing Ruth (Prior & Son), plant shown five feet and stout habit; Thelma (Easlea & Sons); this, when first shown, from under glass, I did not think much of, but from the open, on this occasion, it made a brave display. A Rose for the back row of the box is Gordon Selfridge. Wheatcroft Bros.

showed the Princess Elizabeth in good form; Cutbush & Sons again put up Sunshine, which seems about the best orange dwarf polyantha, and very sweetly scented. W. E. B. Archer had a good display of Dainty Bess. The orange Roses, Lady Roundway and Independence Day were in great form; I have rarely seen the latter to such advantage.

One of the greatest novelties of this Show was to see Exhibitors staging with no pipes or cigarettes, and reporters likewise deprived of their early morning smoke—an excellent idea.





PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE (H.T.).

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON.



PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

A very distinct and beautiful Rose, the colour being a warm cerise shaded gold. The blooms are well formed, and carried erect on stiff stems. Delightfully scented. The foliage is a dark olive green, and free of Mildew. The habit of the plant staged was vigorous and sturdy. Should prove a good bedding variety.

THE AUTUMN SHOW.

By A. CECIL BARTLETT, Kew.

It does not seem to matter how unfavourable the season may be, there is certain to be a good Rose Show on the appointed date. This was never exemplified more convincingly than at our Autumn Show this year. The weather had been so unfavourable that many good judges rather despaired of the chances of success of this popular Autumn fixture. But our Trade growers and Amateur exhibitors are able to rise superior to almost any and every obstacle.

Quite early on Friday, September 9th, it was fully evident that there was going to be a great Show of Autumn Roses. As ever, and as is inevitable, it was the Trade growers whose displays were the spectacular feature in the Horticultural Hall at Westminster. In the two classes for representative groups of Roses—stretched all around the wall space of the Hall—every allotted space but one was filled. The vacant place was, in truth, vacant, for it was in memory of Mr. A. E. Prince who, alas! was no more; and it was a graceful tribute to his memory to allow the space to remain unfilled. Whatever may be the case with the *devotees* of other flowers, Rosarians always rise to the occasion and, in time of need, display the greatest good-fellowship imaginable. There might easily have been two unfilled spaces in the group classes in the Hall. Owing to a railway mishap Messrs. S. McGredy & Son were late in their arrival, and there remained far from sufficient time for them to arrange the blooms which they had brought from Ireland. But the Authorities, immediately realising that the circumstances justified a relaxation of rule, extended the time for Messrs. McGredy & Son so as to make it possible for them to arrange their exhibit. It was there that was given the evidence of the good-fellowship of Rose growers. The other Trade exhibitors rallied to the

aid of their friend *and competitor*, and with their willing help the group was soon arranged. This proved to be the best group in the competition, and it was in every respect well worthy of the honour. The central basket of Mrs. A. R. Barraclough and the pillars of Margaret McGredy and Betty Uprichard were surpassingly beautiful. Messrs. Chaplin Bros., who were second, had gorgeous pillars of Lady Inchiquin, Los Angeles, Ophelia, and Madame Butterfly. With so many exhibitors it was inevitable that most of the really admirable displays of Roses should be unrewarded by prizes, but they all received the well-merited admiration of the visitors, who thronged around the two above collections, the third prize exhibit of Mr. J. H. Pemberton, Mr. C. Gregory, who was fourth, and those of Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, Messrs. Frank Cant & Co., Messrs. Bees, Ltd., Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons, Messrs. D. Prior & Son, and Messrs. George Longley & Sons.

Although there were not so many exhibitors in the class for a smaller group of Roses, here again exhibits of considerable quality were out of the running. Messrs. R. Harkness & Co. were first with a strikingly beautiful group, which included Golden Emblem, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Los Angeles and other sorts. Messrs. Walter Easlea & Sons were second, and Messrs. J. Jeffries & Son third. Other groups arranged by Messrs. Henry Morse & Sons, Mr. Henry Drew, Messrs. A. J. & C. Allen, Mr. George Lilley and Dowtry's Rosery were all much admired.

The baskets of Roses, which are usually such a fine feature of the Summer Show, were not so numerous as the quantities of bloom in the two group classes as one would have expected to find. But the baskets of Lady Inchiquin, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Golden Emblem and Mrs. Henry Bowles, which won the first prize for Messrs. D. Prior and Son were particularly beautiful, as also were those of Greta Poulsen, Else Poulsen and Kirsten Poulsen, which were first in the class for baskets of polyantha varieties.

The ill effects of the season were most noticeable in the Exhibition Roses, though Messrs. T. Smith & Sons, who won the premier award for this type, had very good specimens of Dame Edith Helen, which is one of the very best of the varieties of recent introduction, George

Dickson, Mrs. C. Lamplough and Mrs. H. Nash amongst their twenty-four varieties. The judges compromised in the class for eighteen Exhibition varieties by placing Mr. John Mattock and Mr. D. Long equal firsts.

The Amateurs' Roses, though fewer than those of the Trade, fully sustained the surprisingly high quality of the decorative varieties, and surpassed it with some of the Exhibition varieties. Mr. J. W. Hart, who was the most successful exhibitor of Exhibition varieties, had lovely specimens of White Maman Cochet, Augustus Hartmann and Margaret McGredy, to name only three of his five blooms. Dr. W. P. Panckridge, who had the best six varieties, was also a noteworthy Exhibitor. His blooms of Mrs. Henry Bowles, Candeur Lyonnaise and J. G. Glassford, for instance, were of great merit. Mr. S. W. Burgess brought six splendid vases of decorative varieties.

The great decorative value of the Rose was displayed by the Lady members with all their accustomed skill and taste. Mrs. Courtney Page added to her many artistic triumphs by arranging the best Amateur Dinner Table, where she used the beautiful pink Roselandia with elegant foliage, and by winning other prizes with a lovely bowl and a vase of Roses. In the Trade class Miss Muriel Archer was first with a beautiful Dinner Table of Dainty Bess, while Mrs. A. R. Bide had an uncommon and effective table of Angèle Pernet and Phyllis Bide.

Many more New Seedling Roses were shown than at any previous Autumn Show—there were nearly sixty altogether. As usual the merits and demerits of the novelties were eagerly canvassed by the keenly critical members, but as they are dealt with elsewhere they have no place in these notes.



THELMA (Hybrid Wich.).



THELMA.
(H. Wich.)

Raised by Messrs. WALTER EASLEA & SONS, Leigh-on-Sea.

A fine new Climbing variety. The colour of the blooms is a delicate coral pink, which turns to carmine as they fade. The blooms are very numerous, and carried in clusters, and are remarkable for their lasting qualities, often remaining on the plant for eight or ten days after they are fully expanded. It comes into bloom the beginning of July, and carries a fair number of blooms in the Autumn. The foliage is a dark green, quite Mildew proof. The wood is thornless. A seedling from Paul's Scarlet Climber, it will make an excellent variety for pillars and arches. It will also form a good hedge plant. In commerce.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUMMER SHOW.

By NORMAN LAMBERT, York.

In previous years I have been unable to visit London at the time of any of the Society's Shows, but this year circumstances occurred which caused the last day of the York Gala to coincide with the opening date of the Summer Rose Show. As I happened to have a short respite from school duties on this particular occasion, I decided to make the journey to town. It necessitated a night journey and the rolling of two days into one. When I arrived at the Chelsea grounds the outlook was as unpromising as it could be; rain was falling in torrents, portions of the marquees were being rapidly flooded, and many exhibitors were experiencing great difficulty in keeping themselves and their treasures dry. It was simply a case of making the best of things.

My first impression was a feeling of admiration for those who struggled gamely under these adverse conditions. I felt it a solemn duty that, as I was a looker-on, I ought to keep out of the way and not trouble those who had so much to do in such a little time. Part of a Yorkshireman's motto is, "See all, hear all, say now't," and I tried to act up to it. Mr. Courtney Page, the busiest person of all during that busy period, afterwards kindly rebuked me for not finding him earlier. That is my excuse.

I admired all those exhibitors who did not grumble when a vase or basket toppled over into the wet or mud and some choice blooms were spoiled, those who made the best of their weather-beaten blooms, and staged them so cleverly that few could detect any imperfections, those who laboured unceasingly to make channels for the exit of the floods, and those who kept their tempers when there was sufficient cause for grumbling.

One exhibitor called for unstinted admiration. He had, unfortunately, been assigned to a portion of the marquee that allowed for a regular admittance of the storm, and for nearly an hour was obliged to undergo a forced shower bath. The last I saw of him, after his exhibit had been finally staged, was a towel being rubbed vigorously over his wet hair. I wondered if the satisfaction of staging an exhibit was worth all this discomfort. It must have been, for he was an optimist.

And then the storm abated. The sun came out and the people came in. I was told that the crowd was far below its usual dimensions. But what it lacked in numbers it made up for in enthusiasm. It proved the great regard that the British flower-loving public have for the "Queen of Flowers." There were many types of enthusiasts. Some were able to give large orders—a dozen, two, three or more dozen of this and that variety; some made a note of a few names here and there that would comprise a little collection for next planting time. Many, no doubt, had come to admire—and perhaps to envy—blooms that could not be coaxed to grow in their restricted garden space or in the smoke zone. To each type the Show had its own particular fascination.

I spent a long time among the New Roses. The general opinion was that the majority of the awards were popular, and the findings of the Floral Committee left little cause for complaint. There were, perhaps, few sensational novelties; but as some prominent growers were not represented (on account of the unusual lateness of the first crop of outdoor bloom in Northern districts), a better and more varied display of Seedlings would, undoubtedly, have been seen in a normal season. Just as I was leaving, with a feeling that I had seen all that I wanted to see, I came across a friend who offered to take me round the Seedlings again. He knew Roses far better than I did, so I gladly consented. The hour that followed was a very enjoyable one. I saw the New Roses again from a different standpoint—through a critic's eye. One particular Rose that I had thought was deserving of a Gold Medal would have received the higher award, my friend said, if—, and then I realised that the "If" made all the difference. I like the plan of exhibiting a specimen plant along with blooms of the seedling.

It is the next best thing when there is no trial ground for New Roses. Perhaps the present system is likely to continue for some years to come, for there are so many difficulties in the way of establishing a trial ground that such an idea seems almost impracticable. And yet I could not help feeling that there was ample scope in those spacious grounds at Chelsea for a more permanent Exhibition of Roses than a two-days' Show can provide, room for beds filled with varieties of recent introduction, groups of old favourites, colour schemes, and the like. It would be a pleasant change to pass from the staged flowers to the open where one might see them under their natural conditions. But not if the rain has a habit of coming down as fast at Chelsea as it did on the date of the Summer Show. Even in Yorkshire the Clerk of the Weather is not quite so merciless.

I have frequently wondered what were the secrets of the flourishing condition of the National Rose Society, and its large increase of membership during the past few years. I came away from Chelsea having solved the problem. I could mention names that have contributed towards that pleasant state of affairs; but the introduction of personalities, even though it be for the purpose of praise, is not diplomatic, so that I will just remark that we are a very happy family.

POLY. POMS. AS BEDDING ROSES.

By LEWIS LEVY, Sittingbourne, Kent.

It is rather a surprising fact that the poly. poms. have been, to a great extent, neglected as bedders by Rosarians and garden enthusiasts. Few gardeners seem to have realised how splendidly they adapt themselves to this purpose, and especially are they a boon to people with small gardens who have little space to fill with Rose trees.

They have a wide range of colour, which is being added to annually, and they bloom freely and continuously from the middle of June until cut off by frost. They are very useful, too, for decoration, as they last well in water for several days when cut, and clusters of these little bright blooms look exceedingly pretty dotted about the rooms in large vases.

An attraction for the lazy gardener is that they require very little pruning and mostly they are immune from Black Spot and other fungoid diseases; but some varieties are addicted to mildew and should be sprayed accordingly.

Without doubt there are few plants that are better bedders than poly. poms., as they have nearly every good attribute that is sought for in bedding plants. You find in them brightness and a large range in colour, and unlike many other bedding plants they are very hardy. Their foliage is attractive, and their upright growth shows off in an excellent way the clusters of gaily coloured blooms which literally smother the plants in a favourable season, and even in bad weather it is difficult to damp their blooming ardour. Of course they have faults, such as lack of form and fragrance, which is very pronounced among the crimson and dark red varieties, but the following are scented : Ellen

Poulsen a sweet briar fragrance, Pink Delight and Cecile Brunner a sweet perfume, while Katharine Zeimet and Yvonne Rabier have a very sweet honey perfume, and Eugenie Lamesch a distinct violet perfume.

I have found it best to grow them in small, or long narrow beds, each bed containing 7 to 12 plants of one variety only. Planted in this way they are extremely useful and very effective.

The same may be said when they are grown in the form of Dwarf Standards about 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet 3 inches in height, as their natural beauty seems to be enhanced thereby and they make fine compact heads.

Owing to the smallness of size of their petals they are not much affected by wet, though Katharine Zeimet is rather an offender through its petals browning during persistent rain, and Ellen Poulsen does not appear at its best after a wet spell.

As to pruning they require very little, it being only necessary to cut out the old wood and thin the centre of the plants to prevent overcrowding, and to let in sun and air, but if planted close in small beds they should be pruned fairly low each year.

The very dwarf varieties such as Eblouissant (dark red) are best treated as edging plants for Rose borders, though they can be used as bedders and, with effect, for rockery work. Other very pretty and useful dwarf varieties are Perle Orleanaise, light pink, Diana, saffron yellow edged claret, Suzanne Turbat, madder carmine, and George Elger, canary yellow.

Some varieties show up at their best if planted as specimen plants and left almost unpruned; for example, Léonie Lamesch, coppery red, Yvonne Rabier, white, and Perle d'Or, salmon yellow.

Of recent years there has sprung up a new race of these Roses which might almost be classified as hybrid poly. poms., and these being as vigorous and tall in growth as H.T.'s must naturally be excluded from association with the dwarf varieties in any bedding scheme. Else Poulsen, bright rose red, and Kirsten Poulsen, bright scarlet, are notable and very lovely examples.



**A SPECIMEN PLANT OF PERLE D'OR.
8-ft. high and 10-ft. through.**

In regard to colours, white, pale pink, bright rose pink carmine, dark red and crimson are fully represented by first-class varieties, but we are still awaiting the efforts of our hybridizers in the way of a good apricot, coral red, orange pink and madder carmine poly. pom., as a greater variety of colours would be very welcome, and it is a pity that, so far, no one has introduced a cream to golden yellow variety that will hold its colour. George Elger held the field for many years and then Gwyneth came along, but both of them quickly fade to nearly white in the sun.

A new variety, Golden Salmon, was available in 1926, and its name aptly describes its appearance; it is a glorious piece of colour, too, and a bed of it would be very showy. It also seems a good grower, and satisfactory in every way.

I also hear good accounts of a new Continental variety named Orange Perfection, orange red; Sunshine, orange apricot (which received a Certificate of Merit at the Summer Show), and Mariposa, reddish orange, which was exhibited at the Autumn Show, are new and attractive breaks in the colours of these little Roses. These last three are for those whose pleasure it is to experiment with new and not fully tested sorts.

Unfortunately during the last few years a large number of new poly. poms. have come into commerce, chiefly from the Continent, which are sports from other kinds, and are very liable to revert to their parent; it is a great pity that such are not more fully tested by their raisers in regard to constancy before being sent out. Orange King, of a unique colour amongst these Roses, disappoints in this way, and being a sport from Jessie is often seen blooming partly with orange salmon flowerets and partly deep red.

In conclusion I give a list of varieties which are all very suitable for bedding purposes:—

WHITE.

Katharine Zeimet ... Very fine.

Little Meg ... Very pretty in the bud and impervious to wet.

- Yvonne Rabier** ... Best treated as a specimen bush, but will stand being pruned.

PALE PINK.

- Cecile Brunner** ... Can be grown as a large bush.
Evelyn Thornton ... A very pretty pale rose pink.
Evaline ... A little known and most effective variety. Light rose in colour.

SHRIMP PINK.

- Coral Cluster** ... A wonderful poly. pom. of a coral salmon colour.
 (Syn. Juliana) It pales with age, however, and sometimes reverts to its parent, Orleans Rose.
Golden Salmon ... A novelty and very attractive. The colour is a brilliant pale cerise.

ROSE PINK.

- Mrs. W. H. Cutbush.** Bright pink and very fine.
Pink Delight ... A taller grower than most, with a habit more like an H.T. A single with fine olive green foliage. Resembles a wild Rose.
Ellen Poulsen ... One of the very best, the colour being deep cyclamen pink.

CRIMSON CARMINE.

- Alice Amos** ... Resembles a dwarf American Pillar. The growth is tall and upright.
Orleans Rose ... Probably the best of the poly. poms., and splendid in every way.

DEEP RED AND CRIMSON.

- Crimson Orleans** ... A sport from Orleans Rose and very fine.
La Reine Elizabeth... A fine dark red poly., but inclined to burn in hot (Syn. Ideal) sunshine; darker than Nurse Cavell.
Nurse Cavell... The best dark red in this class and very good.

YELLOW.

- Gwyneth** ... Pale golden yellow, which fades to lemon white. Very pretty in the bud.



PORTADOWN (H.T.).

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to
Messrs. SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON.



PORTADOWN.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

A pretty deep velvety crimson Rose. The blooms are a good shape, and freely produced on long stiff stems, sweetly scented. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching. Fairly free of Mildew. A fine Rose for bedding and massing.

MORE RANDOM NOTES.

By J. G. GLASSFORD, Manchester.

In the 1927 *Rose Annual* I read with great interest Mr. Glenney's article on Rose Stocks, and felt even more than before that there was much to learn about this illusive subject. I was particularly interested in *R. moschata florabunda*, because I had had some of these stocks and cuttings kindly presented to me by the man himself. Well now, let me tell you I know more—considerably more—than I did, after reading the article.

There seems to be doubt in some people's minds as to the correct pronunciation of *moschata*. On good authority I am told it should be "mos-cat-ah," and if you ever have any dealings with it you will not be likely to forget that there is a "cat" in the middle. The stocks as received were strong, well rooted, and ready for planting, and looked innocent enough. They were planted in the ordinary way, and all went normally till about May, when they began to assert themselves. The land I use for budding purposes is light and poor, but *moschata* seemed to enjoy it, and simply took possession. How I managed to bud it I cannot adequately explain here, though now that it is accomplished I have a feeling of achievement, and am quietly and confidently awaiting results.

Cuttings of this stock I also inserted in the usual way, which turned out to be far too close; every one grew, and formed a veritable hedge, otherwise I could have budded them this year; and I feel sure that the best way to deal with this stock would be to insert your cuttings as you would plant your ordinary stocks, and earth them up like potatoes. When rooted, the soil could be drawn away, and the plants would then be in the normal position of stocks and ready to bud.

The year 1927, with its late frosts and deluges of rain in the summer, has been in many ways interesting, though abnormal. I never before remember, for instance, seeing wild Roses in bloom in mid-August. *Spinossissima* was in bloom in my garden in July, three weeks or a month later than usual, and then the season finished with a fine spell, well on into October, and a fine gleanings of Roses; I feel tempted to say that I enjoyed the gleanings most. Surely these late blooms have done much for the Rose; do not people say—"These Roses are nice, I must order more; let me see, they should be ordered now."

I generally make an annual pilgrimage to Kew Gardens before the Summer Show, but this year my visit took place on the afternoon before the Autumn Show. I had seen these Rose species in flower many times, and wanted to see the fruit. There was a drizzling rain, the variety which is supposed to be typical further north. Anyway, Londoners do not appear in Kew Gardens under these conditions, and I had the whole place practically to myself, and thoroughly enjoyed it. There are many interesting Rose species there, and I strongly recommend members of the Society to visit Kew, either at the Summer or Autumn Shows times, or both, if possible.

I wonder what it is that makes Rose heps ripen! One would naturally say the sun, but a great number do not ripen until the sun is losing its power. I have had some heps treated with artificial sunlight for about five hours a day for a fortnight. The appearance of heps so treated compared with similar seed growing under glass is not very striking. I had, of course, to cut the heps off and place them in water in test tubes; but the atmosphere in the sunlight room was warm and dry, and the outward appearance of the heps, when treated, was a parched look rather more than a ripened one. These seeds I intend to plant under same conditions and see what happens.

As time goes on I am more and more struck with the astonishing and intriguing results one gets from raising seedlings. From a hep of Frau Karl Druschki crossed with pollen from Aspirant Marcel Rouyer I must have had twenty seedlings; some have faded away, others have flowered and are nothing in particular, but one or two which have not

flowered I budded, and this year, as maiden plants, they have shot up straight canes six or seven feet high, with very dark green leaves of fabulous size. Should these prove good, what are they to be named—Bean Stalk, Giant Killer, or Jacob's Ladder? The question will probably not arise, though I shall not deny myself the pleasure of thinking it may for a moment, until time really proves otherwise.

Touching for a moment on the subject of naming Roses, I would like to make a few observations: Prosperity, Innocence, Vanity, Purity, all manner of Sunsets and Stars and Flames, not to speak of the changes rung on the name of some favourite Princess, are difficult to remember; what about Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, and Psyche, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, and so on? Against these place Mrs. John Laing, Hugh Dickson, Miss Willmott, Dorothy Perkins, Emily Gray—good, honest names which the ordinary two-dozen-Roses grower can spell, pronounce and remember. I know an exceedingly nice lady who calls her dog "Angel Face"; this might be called reversing the process.

We are all just about tired of hearing that "Any other Rose," etc. Have you ever gone into the question of scent? because if you have not, just try some experiments on your friends. I have been amusing myself this year testing the faculty of different individuals, and have found that some people are good at yellows and bad at red, and I have classified them as Red Noses, Yellow Noses, and Variegated Noses. A doctor friend tells me that there is a scientific explanation for it, and that the same thing applies to colour in sight, sound in hearing, and so on. A man told me recently that Frau Karl had a faint perfume—a "White" lie, I think.

There must be a "Call" in it, for my mind is always harking back to the "Wild"—and here is a strange thing. Away back in the time of the Romans that curious characteristic of the sepals of the wild Rose was noticed and recorded.

Many years ago John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in Edinburgh (1845-1879) quoted to his class:—

THE LATIN RIDDLE OF THE ROSE.

"Quinque sumus fratres, unus barbatus et alter
Imberberisque duo, sum semiberberbis ego."

The riddle is of great antiquity, and was translated by the late Professor Francis M. Caird, of Edinburgh University, who died in 1926 :

" Five brothers take their stand
Born to the same command ;
Two darkly bearded frown,
Two without beards are known,
And one sustains with equal pride
His sad appendage on one side."



Another version, which is associated with the name of Balfour, runs thus :—

" Five little brothers in one house are we
All in a happy family ;
Two have beards and two have none,
And only half a beard has one."

The photograph is taken from the sepals of Kirsten Poulsen, which supplied an excellent example of the riddle.

A friend, returning in the middle of September from a holiday in Scotland, brought me a cutting of a Rose which was found on a railway embankment. This Rose is said to be known locally as the Mother of Roses, quite distinct from anything I have ever seen, and I am quite unable to place it. So far as I can glean it grows in bush form, six to seven feet high, flowers in September, and has small clusters of single dark pink flowers about two inches across, and carries a fine perfume. I have tried all means to get some other cuttings, but have had no luck. However, I budded some indifferent eyes, in very unfavourable weather, and hope for the best; but I shall get some cuttings, if I have to walk to Scotland for them.

I would not feel satisfied unless I make one more reference to the Latin, this time to the original meaning of *manure*, which, as everyone knows—or ought to know—means manipulate or *manœuvre* the ground; so—

“ When your beds are dry and thirsty,
And you're praying hard for rain,
And you think that you were foolish
When you banished it to Spain,
Then take your courage in your hand
And conquer drought the foe,
Manœuvre every Rose bed
With a weapon called 'The Hoe.' ”



FOR DELIGHT.

Knowing man's lonely *spirit* must keep tryst,
 The Lord Almighty freely gave His Christ.
 And lest his *intellect* should starve, He sent
 Science and stars and music's ravishment.
 Made for the *body's* need so many things,
 Honey, fruit, wheat and crystal water-springs.

All these are things that any hireling knows.
 But why and wherefore should God make a Rose?
 Why should He think a crimson-purple'd Thought
 With fold on inner fold so finely wrought,
 Shaped like the fragment of an Angel's dress
 And pencilled here and there to loveliness,
 All perfect, till one day they fall apart
 Showing the golden censer of her heart,
 Breathing out odours pure as saintly Prayer
 As mystical, as homesick and as rare?

Man *could* have lived his life till evening's close
 Humbly and worthily without a Rose.
 But One Who knew his weakness and his might
 Made Roses, not for need, but for delight.

FAY INCHFAWN
 (By Permission).

ROSES IN MANITOBA.

By WM. LINDSAY, *Miniota, Manitoba.*

If good intentions had been put in practice you would have heard from me long ago, telling you how highly I value the current issue of the *Rose Annual*, which reached me a few days after I had written a letter of enquiry about it.

The pleasure and profit I have had from reading and studying the many interesting articles that make it a most delightful book has been indeed great. It is a volume so attractive and interesting to the Rose lover, that its pages cannot be scanned with indifference and lassitude, then carelessly laid aside. With me it has become a daily companion, and as such must always be within easy reach.

I am almost envious of the good fortune of the Old Country Members of the N.R.S. having such a "treasure trove" of Rose literature so near at hand as that furnished by the Society's Library. What a privilege is theirs compared to the less fortunate Overseas Members, who love the Rose just as ardently but are denied such a joy because fate has carried them to the outskirts of our Great Empire, where Summer heats and Arctic Winters have established the creed that Roses could not be grown under such trying and perilous conditions.

I am convinced if I lived on your side of the wide Atlantic I would become a perfect nuisance to the Librarian with my constant importunities for more and yet more Rose books. That would be the natural sequence where for years the soul has starved for and been denied the fellowship that comes from the beauty and companionship of flowers. When the Summer and Autumn have become things of the past and their beauties but a sweet memory for ever lingering around the home, how

happily the long Winter evenings can be spent conning with ardent love and interest books on the Rose. But not being one of the fortunate Members near to the library shelves, I must content myself with the few volumes I have. Their lack of number make them and their story of the Rose exceedingly precious.

As I write these lines the heavens are dull and dreary, the snow has been falling for hours, and the endless miles of plains lie under a mantle of white. The wind is sharp and bites with an angry nip, the whole landscape has lost its Summer warmth and glory of colour. To-day in its shroud it is lifeless and cold. The song and flutter of the bird and hum of the insect have departed for a season. The countless sounds of life that came from its bosom have given place to that awful stillness that grip the solitudes when Winter is Queen. Her cold and stormy demeanour has made the more gentle Autumn shrink away in fear and sadness. Dejected, she knows that the rich and wondrous colouring that made her reign such a marvel of beauty cannot withstand the storm and tempest and penetrating cold of the new régime.

My garden being but a tiny part of these great plains must also pass through this ordeal of an Arctic Winter. It must brave the thunders of the Northern gale and resist the cold and icy grip of Boreas.

Under the snow within its bounds lie completely buried under earth my Hybrid Tea Roses; over these frost-bound mounds of earth and plants there is a heavy coating of hay, and boards over all to prevent the hay from blowing away and keep the snow from penetrating when Spring thaws begin to melt it.

As a rule the snow remains dry and in a powdery state from late November to the middle of March. During that period the temperature may drop to 40 degrees below zero, or even lower; but seldom rises to the freezing point.

Wintering Hybrid Tea Roses under such conditions has its advantages compared to those where the weather is in a perpetual change from zero to well above freezing with recurring spells of rain or snow.

The plants remain in a frost-bound state under their Winter covering, and the advent of warmer days and brighter sunshine does not affect them. The essential thing is keeping them in this state till April has well advanced. To Winter Roses successfully in this climate it is imperative that there must be only one "freeze up" and one "thaw out"; more than this and dead Roses will be the result. If from any cause the earth protection has become wet and sodden the crown is affected, and the plants are either dead or badly weakened.

I should have stated that all my plants are budded. Roses on their own roots are worthless and not worth experimenting with. After being buried for almost six months, it is startling when they are uncovered about May 1st to find the shoots and leaves just as fresh as the day they were covered. I have not always found my Roses in this happy condition on being again brought to the light of day; many have I found dead, or dead to the crown, and this meant a weak growth during the season.

This may be caused by the plants themselves being too delicate to withstand the long Winter, or it may be from abnormal weather conditions hard to overcome. It is remarkable the varying degrees of hardiness such a trying winter discloses in Roses of the same family.

Among my dwarf Hybrid Teas I would give the following first place for hardiness: King George V., Chas. K. Douglas, Ophelia, Red Star, General McArthur, Covent Garden and British Queen, and a pale pink, name unknown.

Others such as Hadley, Premier, Mrs. Henry Morse, Juliet, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Gorgeous, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Caroline Testout, and Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald have not been so vigorous in growth.

I have never managed to successfully Winter the Climbing varieties of the polyantha and wichuraiana families. When given such protection as I have described they have been either dead, or so weakened that they died during the following season, while Gloire de Dijon in the bush form has amazed me with its extreme hardiness. At the present moment it lies comfortably protected for the third season, and no

doubt will—as it has in the past—come through the Winter strong and healthy. This Rose is probably the most robust and strongest grower in my garden. After being pruned last May it had by September branches from 4 feet 8 inches to 6 feet long. Next May I will not prune it so severely, but just thin out some of the wood and take a little off the long shoots, afterwards pegging them down, and note the results. It has proved such a success as a dwarf that I feel I must try it as a Climber next Spring. What a delight it would be to see this old favourite growing to perfection as a Climber !

In the Spring of 1925 I planted six Standard Hybrid Teas; three of them survived their long journey from England, and were in a fairly healthy state of growth when they went into Winter quarters. I gave them the same protection as the dwarf varieties, bending the stems down carefully so as not to fracture them. All three came through their first experiences of our Western winters splendidly. They had not suffered in any way; in fact they had survived their ordeal much better than some of the dwarf Hybrid Teas. Unfortunately one, Duchess of Wellington, died soon after being uncovered from lack of moisture at the roots. This I discovered too late to save it.

The others, George Dickson and Caroline Testout, made very good growths during the Summer, and their bloom was much admired by the many visitors who came to see my Roses. These two Standards are again under Winter protection in the garden, and I do not fear the results of their long sleep. I have a few more Standards on my order sheet for Spring delivery.

The Rugosa hybrid, J. Grootendorst, by clipping off the red clusters of flowers as they fade, gives continuous bloom until frost. The carnation-like appearance makes this Rose very attractive, but I find it also requires a certain amount of protection.

The Scotch Roses are very hardy, growing to be quite large bushes without any Winter covering. I have the yellow, white, and pink varieties, and they are very attractive when in bloom. They

are the first Roses in Spring to grace the garden with their bloom. I am convinced that these Roses, in the hands of the skilful hybridist, will be the parents of new varieties that will prove quite an acquisition in our Western gardens, and suitable to our climatic conditions. I have no doubt that our native Roses, of which we have a few varieties with very fragrant single pink flowers, will also be utilised to some purpose.

While these may never be the progenitors of Roses with the ever-blooming qualities of the Hybrid Tea, they may give us plants that can withstand the severity of our Winters without protection, and have a high standard of blooming capacity.

So far the Rose has not found its proper place in our Western gardens; in fact, its absence is conspicuous. It is only the ardent Rose-lover who will devote the care and time necessary to make it a source of joy and the most wonderful flower in his garden.

Last August I and a few friends visited the Brandon Flower Show and we thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful array of bloom staged in the building; but you can imagine my surprise when I failed to find a Rose bloom anywhere. Considering that Brandon is the second city in Manitoba, this made the absence of the Rose all the more marked. However, it emphasises the remark I have already made that the belief that the more delicate varieties will not survive our Winters and fill our gardens with glorious bloom is so firmly established that it must take time to convince the sceptical of the wrong impressions they harbour.

To-day the Paeony "Rose"* is deservedly crowned "Queen of the North," because we have discovered how hardy it is, withstanding, with only the protection of the snow, our most severe winter weather. Its indifference to the most trying winter conditions is amazing. It is always ready to make the perennial border a thing of beauty. But the day must come when the Rose will suffer no more from neglect and ignorance, but take her place of dignity in our Western gardens and be throned the "Queen of Flowers."

*The herbaceous Paeony.—E.D.



EVEREST (H.T.).

GOLD MEDAL awarded to Messrs. W. EASLEA & SONS.



EVEREST. (H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. WALTER EASLEA & SONS, Leigh-on-Sea.

A large and shapely Rose, opening to the palest lemon, like White Maman Cochet, but changing to white when at its best. To some extent it recalls Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in form, but the large and long petals are leathery by comparison with that variety, and it looks as if it would open well even under unfavourable conditions. It has a moderate fragrance. Having received a Certificate of Merit last year it got the higher award on this occasion.

ROSE FOLIAGE.

By WALTER EASLEA, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Probably we have no garden plant that produces such variation in foliage as the Rose. There is such splendour in tint and form as to almost rival the flowers themselves, and when we consider the numerous species, surely it can compare with any flowering, or even evergreen, shrub in its variation of form and colouring.

To realize the real beauty of Rose foliage one must see a large collection of Roses during the months of May and June, just when the young foliage is at its brightest and best. To visit a Rose Nursery in these months and to look down the rows of the young, growing plants would be a revelation to many Amateurs.

Here they would find some foliage of beetroot colour, some like varnished holly leaves, whilst the tender greens and purples would give unbounded variety. This has become more marked since the advent of the lovely Pernetiana varieties, for in spite of their undoubted drawbacks as regards hardiness and vigour, they provide us with the most exquisite foliage.

Long before the coming of these Roses we had the old Gallicas, Mosses, Hybrid Chinas, etc., the foliage of which, in their young stage, was extremely beautiful, augmented by that of the old Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea-scented varieties, and even to-day some of the latter are unrivalled.

We have, too, in the wichuraiana Ramblers many varieties that bear really beautiful foliage. For instance, what can be more lovely than the foliage of Emily Gray, or American Pillar? Some other varieties of this group that are particularly interesting for their foliage are Albéric Barbier, Jersey Beauty, Shower of Gold, Desiré Bergera, François Juranville, Purity, Jacotte, Dr. van Fleet, Sanders' White, Gerbe Rose, Paul's Scarlet and Thelma.

When we remember that these Roses carry their foliage well into Winter, their value as almost evergreen cannot be questioned, although the Winter of 1927-1928 has shown us that there are no really evergreen Roses, for even *R. Sempervirens* and the Ayrshires shed their foliage.

A very fine foliaged variety among the older sorts is Aimée Vibert.

Some of the Polyanthas have very beautiful foliage, such as Pink Delight, Alice Amos, Gwyneth, Else Poulsen and Kirsten Poulsen, whilst among the Chinas we have Comtesse du Cayla and the old Fabvier that are really very charming.

The lusty leathery leaves of *R. rugosa* and some of its hybrids render them most useful flowering shrubs, and when Autumn arrives the golden tints are delightful in the landscape.

Rose foliage is greatly improved when the plants are severely pruned, whereas if allowed to grow naturally its beauty is greatly diminished. Even with our bedding Roses hard pruning ensures not only better quality blooms, but also their leaves are larger and richer in colour. Many gardeners employ some of the coloured-leaved shrubs as bedding plants; for instance, the purple-leaved Plum, the purple-leaved Nut, Golden Elder, etc., which if cut down to the ground each year produce new growths with splendid foliage that render them conspicuous objects in the well-ordered garden. This plan might be adopted as regards some of our best Roses, especially some of the pretty species such as *R. rubrifolia*. I have seen this latter growing 20 feet high, but with foliage not nearly so beautiful as bushes that had been hard pruned each year, which yielded fine long growths of wondrous glaucous crimson-coloured stems and leaves.

This variety if raised from seed produces plants that give quite pretty variations in tints, some deeper and some paler and more glaucous than the type, and Exhibitors who undertake table decorations value this Rose very much.

One of the most useful varieties to grow is *R. Willmottiae*. Its delightful tiny leaflets and graceful sprays are unsurpassed for elegance, and no lady decorator can afford to dispense with this variety.

R. Watsoniana is rather quaint, and I have seen it effectively employed for table work. Another fine species is *R. sericea pteracantha*, mainly useful by reason of its wondrous fleshy thorns, or prickles, which in the young stage are a brilliant red. Here again severe pruning produces the finest shoots.

I am surprised our fair competitors for the table decorations do not more often employ the foliage of *R. wichuraiana* (type). It is a delightful light green, very small and very glistening.

R. lucida is also useful, and in Autumn, as Miss Jekyll says, it is "a gorgeous harmony of red and red bronze."

Other useful species for table work are *R. nitida*, *R. Sweingowni*, *R. Longicuspis*, *R. Moyesii* and its varieties, *R. Hugonis*, *R. sinica*, *R. pisocarpa*, and *R. Adiantifolia*. This latter is very unique. I saw it last May in the gardens of Monsieur Gravereaux at the Roseaie de l'Hay, but cannot find it anywhere alluded to in any of my books.

Before concluding this short article there is one variety I should specially mention, and that is a variegated sport of *wichuraiana*. It is named *Achievement*. I do not think it will ever be of much value outdoors, but as a pot plant it is most delightful. I saw some hundreds of plants growing under glass last year, and thought then, here is surely a fine plant for the greenhouse and conservatory.

Many Lady competitors employ the young tender shoots of various Roses for their decorative table work, and most useful they are; but there is one point the novice should remember, and that is to see that

the stems are in water. Not only so, but the sprays should be plunged into water as soon as cut. Nothing looks worse than wilting foliage. For this reason I never like to see it lying about on a table out of water. It may appear all right for a time, but when the day is hot it soon shows signs of distress.

A visit to a good collection of Rose species would probably reveal even more varieties than I have named that would be valuable.



THE SLAVE OF THE ROSE GARDEN.

(In the XXth Century)

By CHARLES H. RIGG, St. Albans.

It is not an uncommon thing for a professional Rosarian to be asked by an Amateur if you could only grow one Rose in your garden, which would it be? It is an intriguing question, and up to recently the answer has generally been—Caroline Testout. The expert Rosarian wishing to take no risks with his reputation knew that Caroline Testout, if not the most delightful Rose in creation, would at any rate do well under almost any conditions, and give a profusion of blooms of a pleasing colour throughout the season.

Introduced by Pernet fils-Ducher in 1890, to such an extent has this Rose been planted, and so great has been its popularity, that it became known as the Slave of the Garden, and it may, undoubtedly, be considered the great Rose of the nineteenth century. It is somewhat remarkable that for thirty years no Rose was created to challenge seriously Caroline's supremacy, but in 1921 a new star appeared in the horticultural firmament, which in each succeeding year has shone with increased brilliancy, and now threatens to totally eclipse the great star of the nineteenth century.

To drop metaphor, the Rose to which I refer is that wonderful creation, Mrs. Henry Bowles, which was awarded the National Rose Society's Gold Medal in 1922 and is now, I think, by common consent, considered not only one of the most beautiful Roses of to-day, but a Rose eminently suitable for exhibition work as well as for planting in gardens where the maximum of results with the minimum of effort is required. Throughout the summer of 1927 at every Rose Show I have attended—and they are many—I have asked some of the foremost

Rosarians of the day—which do you consider the most useful, most beautiful, and the most easy Rose to grow? and ninety-nine per cent. have replied—Mrs. Henry Bowles. In my own garden I have tested this Rose in every possible position, and also in several different kinds of soil—our soil for Rose beds being mostly imported—and the results have been invariably good. The Rose, which is of a warm shade of pink, flushed with salmon, seems particularly good for garden decoration and massing in beds, as the growth is perfectly even, with a bushy branching habit; I have noticed that in a bed of 50 plants carrying 200 blooms, over 50 per cent. were almost exactly the same height from the ground. The period of blooming is also satisfactory, as it comes into bloom with us about the end of June, and continues profusely during the season, never being entirely out of bloom throughout the autumn, and we have even cut blooms just before Christmas.

As regards quality of bloom, here it has Caroline absolutely beaten. Growers of Caroline know only too well that she is scentless, and that three blooms out of every four are misshapen, being either split or balled. The more generously it is treated the more these faults are accentuated.

On the contrary, with Mrs. Henry Bowles the more liberal the treatment, the more perfect are the blooms, while the perfume is delicious. Another good trait, if garden decoration is of primary importance, is the excellent foliage which is retained practically throughout the winter, and is not particularly subject to mildew.

This Rose can be relied upon for the exhibition box as well as in the garden, and practically anyone can grow it to perfection with very little trouble. During the past season it was splendidly exhibited in the boxes, baskets, and vases at different shows throughout the country, and if an analysis were made of the Rose most frequently staged in winning stands, there is little doubt that Mrs. Henry Bowles would head the list.

To the Amateur hybridiser it will be of interest to know that the Rose is a cross between Gorgeous and Lady Pirrie, and it is a somewhat curious fact that Mrs. Henry Bowles and Bessie Chaplin had the same parents and came from the same seed pod.

ROSES AS BEDDERS.

By B. W. PRICE, Gloucester.

There is no doubt that the use of Roses for bedding purposes is becoming more and more popular every year, and the reason for this is not far to seek. One reason is undoubtedly the beautiful and, in many cases, brilliant colourings to be found in the modern Rose introductions and the lovely foliage many possess. It disposes for some years of the troublesome problem of what we shall employ for Spring and Summer bedding. A well-planted bed of suitable varieties is attractive from early Spring until Winter's frost has robbed all plants in the outdoor garden of their power to please. Of what other flower can the same claim be made?

There is a wonderful beauty in the young growths that soon put in their appearance after the Spring pruning, and the lovely blooms are with us in early Summer. In mild Winters an occasional flower is in evidence as late as Christmas Day.

To obtain these results, however, we require to have a fairly intimate knowledge of the habits, freedom of blooming, disease-resisting qualities and lasting properties of the varieties we employ. It is to help the novice in making a good selection that I am penning these notes. The essentials of a good bedder are : —

(1) That it shall possess a bushy or upright habit of growth. A Rose of sprawling or recumbent habit is always liable to have its blooms splashed with soil after heavy rains.

(2) A good disease-resisting foliage. Foliage that is addicted to mildew or black spot soon becomes unsightly, and the ultimate



THE STAND OF SHOT SILK (H.T.) that won
THE NICKERSON CUP, 1927.



defoliation gives the bed a gaunt and unsightly appearance later in the season. Although we must all admire the marvellous colourings possessed by many Roses of the class known as the Pernetiana and their glossy blue-green foliage, there is, unfortunately, no gainsaying the fact that many are highly susceptible to the ravages of Black Spot. The premature falling of the leaf prevents the proper ripening of the wood, with the consequence of the dying-back of many of the shoots during the winter, and the occasional loss of plants. Of recent years, however, the crossing and recrossing with the Hybrid Teas has eliminated this weakness, whilst retaining the glorious colourings and beautiful foliage. Owing to their predilection to Black Spot and dying-back, I cannot recommend for bedding purposes such otherwise most desirable varieties as Golden Emblem, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Sovereign, Mabel Morse, Los Angeles, Mme. Edouard Herriot, The Lyon Rose, etc. On the contrary, the following varieties appear to have had these weaknesses worked out of their constitution: Angèle Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Captain Ronald Clerk, Chas. P. Kilham, Emma Wright, Florence L. Izzard, Gwynneth Jones, I. Zingari, Lamia, Norman Lambert, Princess Elizabeth of Greece, Scarlet Glory, Gooiland Glory, and Shot Silk.

(3) The habit of growth and vigour of the variety is, as I have previously mentioned, another important consideration. Looking through a list of bedding varieties in a well-known catalogue I see varieties of such diverse growth as Hugh Dickson, Florence Haswell Veitch, Frau Karl Druschki, and Clarice Goodacre, all strong growers, and Mrs. C. W. Pearson, Sovereign, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, and Mrs. Bertram J. Walker, all of a comparatively dwarf habit. Individually, each may have some claims to merit as a bedding variety, but a novice who made a selection from them and planted his bed indiscriminately would find it anything but satisfactory. Where several beds have to be filled it is undoubtedly best to use one variety for each bed. In this case the vigour of growth of the Rose selected is only of importance when the size of the bed is considered. If large, a good effect can often be obtained by choosing such vigorous sorts as Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Walter C. Clark, etc., but even here a pegging down of the strongest shoots is desirable, and this itself requires space. But to ask an ordinary Amateur with, say, two beds

to fill (which may comprise the bulk of his flower garden) to confine himself to two varieties is asking too much of human nature. He naturally wishes to grow as many sorts as possible compatible with general garden effect, and it is here he needs to exercise caution. If varieties of different strength have to be chosen the stronger growers must be planted in the centre, and the more dwarf near the edges. Then, again, varieties of uniform height may be selected, and this, perhaps, is the best plan. Another point to be considered is the question how will the colours blend or contrast. Fortunately in nature there is very little clashing, but some of our modern Roses are so brilliant or distinctive in colour that they would tend to kill their fellows of more sombre hues if planted in close proximity. I have in mind such varieties as Gwynneth Jones, Scarlet Glory, Gooiland Glory, Lady Inchiquin, and Mme. Edouard Herriot. If these cannot be planted in beds by themselves they are best used in conjunction with those in shades of yellow. Those in shades of pink and crimson are also more effective if grown separately. •

To aid the beginner I will endeavour to give a list of suitable "bedders" arranged in groups according to their approximate uniformity of growth :

Tall.—Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Florence Haswell Veitch, W. C. Clark, Avoca and J. G. Glassford.

Moderately Tall.—Clarice Goodacre, Pharisæer, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Irish Fireflame, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Lady Pirrie, Covent Garden, Etoile de Hollande, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Isobel and Mrs. Wemyss Quin.

Vigorous.—Molly Sharman-Crawford, Ophelia, Westfield Star, Mme. Butterfly, Lamia, Emma Wright, Prince de Bulgarie, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Angèle Pernet, Mélanie Soupert, Florence L. Izzard, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Miss Willmott, Betty Uprichard, Hoosier Beauty, Red Letter Day, K. of K., Caroline Testout, Lulu, Chas. K. Douglas, General McArthur, Ethel Somerset, Gwynneth Jones, Captain Ronald Clerk, Admiration, and Mrs. David McKee.

More Dwarf.—Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Christine, Holt Hewitt, Phœbe, Lady Inchiquin, Lady Roundway, Miss C. E. van Rossem, Scarlet Glory, Lady Dunleath, Shot Silk, White Ensign, Billy Boy and W. C. Gaunt.

Dwarf.—Mrs. C. E. Pearson, Mrs. Geo. Norwood, Queen Mab and Toison d'Or.

Another class of Rose that lends itself peculiarly for bedding purposes is the dwarf polyanthas. They are always in bloom, carry fine trusses of blooms borne on stout stems from the base, and may be had in various and attractive colourings from pure white to crimson, through yellow, orange, pink, salmon, and scarlet. Here again, care is necessary in planting, as they vary in vigour. Amongst the more dwarf are Tiny Tim, Maman Turbat and Eugénie Lamesch.

Taller.—Canarienvogel, Cécile Brunner, Jessie, Orleans Rose, Ellen Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen, Miss Edith Cavell, Hollandia and Orange King.

Rather Taller.—Yvonne Rabier, and Mrs. W. H. Cutbush.



ROSES IMPRISONED.

By L.H.S.

A few years ago, being confronted with a profound peace of apparently unlimited duration, I found myself within the precincts of one of His Majesty's Penitentiaries.

Although my friends wrote and said I had, doubtless, long deserved this fate, it so happened that I was *not* on the free board and lodging list; I held the position of Chief Centurion.

It was as forbidding and awe inspiring and dull as such places usually are. The walls were of great height, and either crowned with impassable barbed wire—one barb to the inch—or broken glass, or both. The officials were brisk and businesslike, and the gravity of their calling was apparent in their demeanour; good men with an unenviable duty. The penitents differed little from their kind. The yards, of say five acres, being devoid of soil surface, there were obviously no flowers, and I never knew a place that looked less like Rose-growing.

At any rate there was ample sunshine and fresh air to compensate both for the barrenness of the land and the intense silence which very properly prevails inside penitentiaries, and Roses I was determined to have, and not by the dozen either.

The Government regulations as to alterations to His Majesty's property are voluminous, but owing to some Civil Service oversight they do not include one denying the growth of the Rose. Cats, dogs, parrots, rats, fruit trees and rabbits all come under a most peremptory ban. Roses do not. Nor is digging in the yard forbidden, and probably for the good reason that a trial boring, in an obscure corner, disclosed that two inches of asphalt lay upon six inches of concrete, followed

by a yard or two of "make up" consisting of rubbish and bad soil, not unfreely mixed with sardine tins, old kettles and the bygone paraphernalia of a military barrack. Thus, those who would imprison Roses under such conditions, necessarily set out with heavy heart, and will not succeed without considerable faith and hope.

But these disabilities notwithstanding, determination resulted in some eight beds, each about 30 feet by 4 feet, being ruled off in chalk on the sunniest part of the asphalte. Four feet is the handiest width. It takes four rows of Roses, two of which can be handled from one side, and two from the other. And although ladies did not penetrate our seclusion, those who remain outside will appreciate that dainty shoe need never touch soil when 4-foot beds are used. But Freeman, Hardy and Willis, if consulted, would doubtless advise—in the interests of their shareholders—anything up to 10 feet. As the beds lay close to buildings, they were contemplated for some days from every aspect, to see that there was no error in the lay-out, that there was room to walk round and between, and that they were not in the way of doors, or of any legitimate ritual performed by those who had to reside with us, unwillingly enough, for periods varying from three months to, perhaps, as many years.

Now various considerations arose, such as how to get out the concrete, how to dispose of the sardine tins, how to obtain the immense amount of soil required, where to get Roses in mid-March, and most important of all, whether the Superior Authorities would peremptorily order it all to be undone and myself transferred to dungeon from office for the doing of it.

At a time when the prisoners had to be locked up for self-contemplation, I assembled the officials, and with the aid of a blackboard demonstrated the latest theories of the National Rose Socieity, and explained what I intended to do. Incredulous at first that anyone could seriously contemplate driving holes—and big holes, too—in the sacred yard, they only slowly warmed up to the subject, but by the end of an hour they were interested, and they soon became the willing helpers which they remained for the next four years. One knew where picks and shovels could be borrowed; another disclosed that he had an aunt who grew Roses; a third fancied it could be done; a fourth

only a few days before had seen Roses with stems about two feet long, and wanted to know how it was done before Spring had arrived.

The fifth was the most valuable: He had a connection of long standing with an Irish soldier in the town, who belonged to a gallant Corps irreverently known in the Army as the Carter Paterson Lancers, of the Pickford Hussars. They had motor lorries! "Yes," I said, "I know they have them, but will they lend?" "Not a doubt, sir. Besides, my friend and I belong to the same Lodge of Antediluvian Buffaloes." I never knew the private functions of this Ancient Order of Fellowship, but whenever I see the regalia nowadays I look upon it with affectionate interest.

Fortunately there is an edict which states that every penitent, wet or fine, must for his health's sake, do so many hours a day of *hard* manual labour. With memories of the trial boring there seemed no doubt of my ability to arrange for the proper execution of this particular edict.

We took the utmost pains in removing the asphalt to prevent its cracking. Afterwards I cemented hard bricks along all the edges, and this method made a fine tidy finish. We attacked the concrete, and began on the military paraphernalia. We broke a few picks, but we persevered and conquered.

Those of you—and I know there are many—who have observed the face of a jobbing gardener when told to dig out a bed, say three feet deep, and have had to listen to his arguments of the ruin that will ensue, and have had to wait too long for the half-hearted accomplishment, will envy me when I say that my eight beds were completed without difficulty to a 5-feet depth in two days. Sixty men were employed on them! Indeed, they worked cheerfully. I fancy they thought it was but a prelude to pulling down the whole place!

The Irish Buffalo produced a five-ton lorry, and for many a long day this useful machine carried rubbish to a spot three or four miles away, and brought back a very good loamy soil to take its place. This last came from a field where the County Council was widening a road, and when I discovered how glad they were for us to remove it, I much

regretted we hadn't made a favour of it from the first and charged them, say, 15s. a load from their Road Fund for our Rose Fund.

Manure at first seemed to be unobtainable. The military were known to have large stables, but were adamant when approached. Colonels' and sergeants' gardens and such like had the first call on it. I mentioned it to my Buffalo, who saw his Buffalo, who winked his eye; so I thought it was safe to leave it to them, and they had no difficulty in producing more than was wanted.

Our trees were obtained solely by perseverance. There was a shortage after the war, and the season was late. By wearing out the telephone wire to, among others, old Mr. George Laing Paul, of Cheshunt, who never failed to rise to an occasion, and who communicated with some dozen or more growers, I eventually collected about 60 of each of Mrs. George Shawyer, General McArthur, Caroline Testout, Lady Pirrie, Independence Day, Mélanie Soupert, etc., etc. For one bed I could not get English grown Roses, and rather than have the bed empty for a year I got them from Holland. Never was a greater mistake made. This bed of Dutchmen was soft stocked and unsatisfactory. They never came up to the English grown Rose, many of them died in the first winter, and eventually all had to be replaced.

We contravened—had to—all the best authorities as to the date of planting. I didn't get them in until past half-way through April, but for the last fortnight I had the bundles standing in a foot of water in a darkened room. When they did come out into daylight the maiden growths were cut to within an inch of the budding point, and planted carefully. We did not lose a single one, and two months later the beds, English and Dutch, without exception, were in full bloom.

But my anxieties with the Roses, the making of the beds, the removal of the rubbish and the transport of the soil were as nothing to the worry of what the Dignitaries would do.

A prison official has to endure, in the proper interest of the recalcitrant, a constant procession of Dignitaries all the year round.

First there is the Dignitary who, by the law, must come once a month. I doubted if he would protest, but he might do so. He looks at everything inside those dreary walls, he sights every guest, and he searches for grievances. It would have been fatal to have great gaping holes in the yard during his tour. I had, therefore, planned to work between two of his visits. He came and found black asphalt. We began the day after he left! A couple of days before he came again we were complete, and swept and tidy, and innocent and bland. It was an anxious moment when he arrived. Fortunately he was a learned man and interested in statistics, and just before we rounded the corner which brought the eight new beds into view, he started a dissertation on certain aspects of criminology as disclosed by some figures recently published. He walked past eight enormous Rose beds—to my tortured mind each a mile long—talking vigorously. He struck his palm to emphasise points. I kept my eyes on his. I said “Yes” and “No” mechanically. He stopped to open a book to show me a column in support of his theory. I did not like to see his eyes pointing downwards, and prayed for a passing aeroplane. As soon as politeness admitted I called his urgent attention to a portion of defective roofing. A ladder was brought and up he went. I quickly whispered to the ladder-holder that while we were walking about on the roof he was to move the ladder to *the other side of the building*. I simply could not endure the misery of his passing those beds again. He descended on the other side, and after an hour was safely out on the High Road, having noticed nothing unusual. How fortunate that he was so learned. How eagerly I listened to his description of the difference in psychology of the Hungarian policeman and the French gendarme. Had he been just an ordinary person I might have been in serious trouble.

Now the next visitation comes from three Astute Gentlemen who are collectively called the Visiting Justices, or Board of Visitors, and they arrive every three months. Their investigation of matters penitential is very thorough, very strict and formal, and they are armed with considerable legal and punitive powers. My trouble with them, I foresaw, would be that whereas the Roses, owing to hard cutting, had been at soil level when the Monthly Gentleman arrived, nothing I could do would prevent them now being in full bloom and curtseying

to the Board ! The duties of the Board, moreover, did not include the inspection of roofing, and the strategical removal of a ladder was a device denied me in consequence. And 500 Roses take some disguising. I had been worried as to what would happen, but when the fateful morning arrived, the flowers looked so well established and interesting that I began to think the Visitors might even be impressed and captivated with their beauty. And so it proved. The Chairman, it appeared, was married ; and after a glance at the beds—which, I fancy, he believed had been there for the last 20 years, he remarked that Roses always got him into trouble at home. He knew nothing about them, but his wife had a dozen red standards on one side of the path, and a dozen whites on the other. I kept silent, and reflected on how often I had seen this arrangement, which is generally made up of Hugh Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki, although there are, nowadays, signs of a greater enlightenment. Whenever he cut a Rose his wife descended on him with anger, and said he didn't know how to do it and had injured the tree ; so to save trouble he now left them alone and bought one ready cut from a shop. I never gave the beds a glance. I affected to take not the least interest in them. It was now my turn to talk about criminal statistics and Hungarian policemen. Before lunch-time the trio had completed their duties and said farewell, and my breathing was easier, although there still remained before me the even greater problem of The Great Panjandrum.

Now The G.P. is an official planet of considerable magnitude. Monthly Gentlemen, and even Quarterly Boards, quiver before him, and court his favour and dread his wrath. He has powers to hang draw and quarter at sight, and, by the law, comes once a year. I could not see him climbing a ladder, and a hint from me by telephone to his Personal Private Secretary that Christmas-time might, perhaps, suit the great man best met with prompt reproof, and the rejoinder that it was not for me to suggest dates to G. P.'s.

Naturally he chose a date in the first week of July, and I considered that my plight was parlous, and the Roses with nothing but a bonfire to look forward to. He was accompanied in his train by an expert retinue, but I felt that if only I could hold The G. P. in continuous conversation, I could risk the retinue.

I had the usual anxious thoughts as The G. P. rounded the corner of the building and came into full view of a very beautiful sight. Oh, terrible moment ! 500 Rose trees shaking in the wind, and my knees shaking in my trousers !

Caroline Testout, Mrs. George Shawyer and General McArthur were in good going order, but I managed to persuade myself they harmonised with the red bricks of the walls behind them. Never did I hate Ophelia and Lady Pirrie so much. They stood out so very conspicuously, and as for Independence Day—so mockingly true to its description, “Sunflower Gold . . . very showy . . . fine erect habit . . .”—I devoutly wished that Messrs. Bees had had a few gas shells in their premises during the recent war. How I chafed that I had not planted Hadley instead. No one with half a heart on such an occasion would notice “Crimson shaded velvety black” ! But The G.P.’s thoughts were evidently concentrated. He talked, and walked, and enquired of this particular Knave’s behaviour, and gave detailed instructions as to the treatment of others, and showed by his questions and observations that he followed very closely indeed everything that had gone on since his last visit.

When he said goodbye I was convinced he had seen nothing at all, and the expressions on the faces of the retinue gave no clue of surprise, and they seemed to me just as solid and glum as when they arrived.

We had had a merciful escape, and were now well away ! My 500 Roses, I felt sure, were a permanent addition to the landscape, and from this sure ground I decided to greatly increase my numbers. The Irish Buffalo was consulted privily. Yes, he could lend us the lorry, but he could drive it no more. Together with other “details” he was on the move to Wiltshire. He could, and would, and did arrange with the stable pirate for as much manure as we wanted, and for the rest of the year I never passed O.C. stables—poor, deluded, innocent man !—without blushing and averting my head.

By using the same methods as before, the end of November saw us with a total of about 1,200 plants in place, and everything in order for the winter. During the year the faithful lorry must have

transported about 800 or 900 tons of material for us, and we wound up its services by stacking about five tons of manure for next year's use !

Serene and successful in our efforts I was not a little elated—indeed, more than pleased ; and it was while I was enjoying this happy state of mind that I received two unpleasant shocks in succession.

The lorry having been cleaned and polished and driven to the depot whence it came had—to our horror—been promptly disowned. It did not belong to them. “ Pickford's ” didn't use lorries of this type. It did not appear in their accounts. They had never seen it before. They didn't want it, in any case ; and, sure enough, we had to bring it back and ponder on the situation. What, in the name of goodness, were we to do ? Here were we simple Rose folk with about £1,000 of the King's property on our hands. I felt like the Egyptian officer who, on hearing strange noises at daybreak, found that a stolen dromedary had been tied to his door knocker during the night. In the midst of our difficulties the Board of Astute Gentlemen arrived, and my own driver being required for his duties, I was forced to the ridiculous expedient of hiring a man to drive the lorry round the town until they had gone away again.

A hasty communication to our erstwhile friend, now in the wilds of Salisbury Plain, to whom the fearful predicament was fully confessed, produced—God bless him !—instructions and a letter to a very particular and mysterious military friend of his. There was also a P.S. not unconnected with a pound of tobacco or a bottle of rum. The instructions being faithfully followed and the P.S. given particular attention, a discreet driver arrived one day at 5 a.m., and in what happy bourne that lorry now rests I know not, nor is it becoming that I should attempt to probe these deep military mysteries. Possibly it was taken to pieces and entered up as spare parts. I care not.

The second shock came in the form of a letter addressed to me from the Lady Great Panjandrum. She had a corner of her garden—so the letter ran—which needed a complete renovation and fresh laying out. Personally she favoured Roses ! Not very many, of course—say about 200, with about 20 standards. The cost must not be

excessive. She wanted some of the old kinds—like her mother used to have—as well as newer sorts.

Hôw often we members of the N.R.S. receive letters just of this kind ! I have had many, and always welcome them ; they are almost identical in ideas : “ Some of the old kinds . . . as well as the new.” But the sting of this letter was in the tail. She had consulted her husband, she continued, and “ he has suggested *you* as being the best person to come up and look at the garden and advise me ” . . . and would I please do so, and so on, etc.

Alas ! it was now painfully obvious to me that The G. P. had not been quite so blind as I had imagined, and that I had only deceived myself. But although G. P.'s have ways of finding out denied to lesser mortals, I am sure he has no knowledge or suspicion of the two antediluvian gentlemen, or of the stable pirate, or of the disowned lorry—at least, I sincerely hope not !



LADY LESLIE (H.T.).

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to
Messrs. SAMUEL MCGREDY & SON.



LADY LESLIE.
(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. SAMUEL McGREDY & SON, Portadown, N. Ireland.

A very beautiful Rose, especially in the earlier stage, but the colour, rosy scarlet, is inclined to fade as the blooms age. The blooms are well formed, and freely produced. The habit of growth is vigorous, and the dark green foliage free of Mildew. Deliciously scented, it will be valued for bedding and decorative purposes.

UNSUITABLE POSITIONS FOR ROSES.

By J. N. HART, Vice-President, Potters Bar.

The finding of a subject for the *Rose Annual* which has not been dealt with before, or has not appeared therein for some considerable time, becomes more difficult every year. The best plan I feel is to write about a branch of Rose cultivation that will be useful to as many Members of the National Rose Society as possible, and even if, as must often happen, the subject has already been dealt with, there are a great many new Members who have, perhaps, not seen a paper on that particular subject. Moreover, the views of a different writer will probably contain some fresh information.

In these days when many have to live where business, purse, or other factors dictate, it is not always easy to find perfect conditions existing in our gardens for Rose growing, but where the conditions are not satisfactory they can generally be improved, and we can choose the most favourable position in which to form our Rose beds.

Rose growers can roughly be divided into two classes—those who grow their favourites for garden effect, and those who grow them for garden effect combined with exhibiting. Both are subject to the same difficulties, but the latter, who grow many more Roses than the former, can usually arrange their beds more easily, as generally their

gardens are given over first to Roses, the other plants occupying a more or less subsidiary position. Those who grow Roses simply for garden effect will arrange their Rose beds in the position they think will best suit a general garden scheme, but in so doing they must not overlook the fact that, if the plants are to do well, the position must not be an unsuitable one. The late Rev. A. Foster-Melliar in *The Book of the Rose* sums up the question of position well and in very few words; he says: "In the choice of a situation for the cultivation of Roses we must seek for a spot—

"1.—As little liable as may be to severe frosts.

"2.—Sheltered, if possible, from violent winds, but not too near large trees or hedges."

It must be remembered that what the plants absorb from the air is almost as important as that taken up from below ground—a fact very often lost sight of. Roses breathe and keep healthy through their foliage, and if owing to smoke or other impurities of the air the foliage or growth gets dirty, the pores of the leaves get choked and the plant very soon degenerates and dies. Good air then is of great importance, and partly on account of this, Roses should not be planted under or too near to trees, walls or fences, but as much in the open as possible.

Roses growing near trees quickly get mildew and many other diseases. Then, too, there is the possible trouble of the roots from the trees spreading in the Rose beds and so starving the plants. The more the Roses are fed the more these roots will grow, and it is extraordinary how far they will travel through the soil in search of sustenance. If trees are growing anywhere near our Rose beds it is as well, from time to time, to dig a trench alongside and cut their roots, and if possible remove the ends that are severed.

The best position for planting Roses is in the open, away from trees, so as they can get as much air and sunlight as possible—that is if we are lucky enough to have a summer: there are one or two varieties, such as George Dickson, which do better when starved a little, as in a rich soil that Rose has a habit of coming with split blooms.

The chief trouble arising from planting Roses in the open is the cutting Easterly and North-Easterly winds, and we often get very strong winds from the South-West, but luckily they are warmer. These North-East winds do considerable damage; in the Winter they loosen the plants in the soil so that, if they are not frequently watched and firmly trodden in from time to time, a large amount of chafing occurs at the soil level. Another winter trouble is the possible damage to plants by frost and extreme cold; this damage occurs mostly with the pithy-wooded Roses such as Golden Emblem and Madame Edouard Herriot. In the Spring much damage may be done to the tender young shoots by late frosts such as we had in the early part of May last year, which did much damage all over the country. In my own garden I had to cut back practically every young shoot to make the plants break again, so badly were they damaged.

Roses should never be planted in a water-logged position. If the site is a wet one, it will be necessary in making the beds to give plenty of good drainage.

Roses are jealous of other flowers, therefore they should always have a bed to themselves. In some gardens plants such as Violas are often to be seen in the Rose beds. This, I suppose, is to hide the soil as much as possible, and to give some added colour to the beds; but these plants help to starve the Roses and certainly prevent hoeing—a most necessary operation. Provided the Roses are well grown, the majority of varieties will spread sufficiently to hide enough of the soil to make the beds look attractive, without the necessity of adding other plants.

Roses should not be planted in too small, or too narrow beds; if these are of an insufficient area there will not be much room for the plants to expand, nor get the full benefit of the rain and hoeing.

Unsuitable positions for Roses will also embrace the *position of Roses in the beds*. Where it is desired to plant more than one variety, care should be taken to plant according to the height and growth as well as colour. The tallest growing should be placed at the back, those of medium growth in the next row, and the shortest in the front row.

The majority of Rambler and Climbing Roses require plenty of air, and must be placed in as open a position as possible. They should be planted preferably against wood posts and not metal stakes. The wood should be free of bark and treated with a preservative some long time before use. If the bark is left on it soon begins to rot and harbour colonies of insects.

When Roses have been grown in the same position and soil for a long period, the soil becomes what is termed Rose sick, and this results in a dwindling and poor growth, which encourages disease. The position of the beds should be changed when this occurs and given over to some other plant or crop. Beds can be kept going for a long time if properly cultivated, and the addition of good, fresh soil, well worked into the existing soil, and an annual dressing of Limbux will keep the beds sweet for many years.

In conclusion I would add that while Roses require plenty of fresh air they do not like draughts, and all draughty or cold corners in the garden should be avoided when planting.

ROSES IN CHESHIRE.

By OLIVER MEE, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

The responsibility for this venture is yours, Mr. Editor ! It was you who urged a contribution ; moreover, you suggested the subject.

It is easy enough to talk about Roses in a general way—the true Rosarian, indeed, never tires of the subject—but to give me a text and request a reasoned discourse thereon is a different proposition. If, however, a love for our Floral Queen is any qualification for a literary effort, I may pursue my task—a quite agreeable one—with confidence. As an Amateur I have sustained a practical interest in the culture of the Rose in Cheshire for the past twenty years, during which time I have reaped a rich reward in health, pleasure and experience.

Rose culture may be easier in other counties, especially the more Southern, but I doubt if it affords a greater degree of interest than in Cheshire. Impediments do not dishearten, nor difficulties discourage us ; we regard them merely as existing to be overcome ; and when success is attained, and we *do* succeed, we rejoice, as is meet for those who adore the Queen of Flowers and our National Emblem.

A friend of mine, born in Plymouth, and who spent the first thirty-five years of his life in the “ Garden of England,” was recently transferred (his Southern prejudices included) to Lancashire. After touring the North-Western counties during the summer months, his preconceived views became qualified. He described Cheshire as delightful ; he expressed surprise at its beautiful landscapes and scenery ; he commended the flower gardens, the fertile soil, and, with an exclamation

that must have equalled the astonishment of the Queen of Sheba when she first beheld Solomon's glory, said : " And the Roses ! I had no idea they could be grown so well, and be so very beautiful in the North." I acknowledged the compliment appropriately, and assured him there were attractions in the North the like of which Southerners did not dream of.

The prettiest Rose garden that I know is in Cheshire. It is not a large one; the number of Rose trees does not exceed 1,200, but the lay-out of the beds and the general scheme is most pleasing. Of the varieties grown 99 per cent. are fragrant, and the arrangement as to form and colour is all that could be desired. In the background, in carefully chosen positions, are pillars and a pergola, around which cling artistically Climbers and Ramblers in variety, making the garden a place of real beauty and a joy to behold.

In the main, Cheshire folk are garden proud. The East and North-East part of the county serves as a dormitory for the manufacturers and merchant princes of Cottonopolis and Lancashire. The Wirral Peninsula, on the West, serves similarly for Liverpool. Within these areas the Rose is grown extensively, and the number of Amateur Rosarians per square mile probably equals that of any county.

Moreover, the Cheshire Rosarian gets down to his job. He has no time for lip-service; his interest is intensely practical; his love of the Rose is infectious; he enthuses others who might otherwise content themselves with the commonplace herbaceous border or develop what my friend, J. G. Glassford, deprecatingly describes as a geranium mind.

In certain central districts the atmosphere is at times charged with smoke and poisonous fumes, and thus Rose growing is precarious. Happily such areas are not extensive. There is a pronounced humidity throughout the county which causes balling, and in consequence many varieties are impossible, whilst a temperature subject to sudden and extreme changes may check growth and—especially as regards the more susceptible varieties—be a common cause of mildew. Vigilance is essential, therefore, but provided remedial action is not delayed, control is easy.

These considerations render a careful choice of varieties of first importance. Roses with very thin petals *must* be avoided. All Tea Roses may be ruled out, though if exhibiting is an object, Mrs. Foley Hobbs may be given a trial. Of the Hybrid Perpetuals, F. K. Druschki, Hugh Dickson, with Mrs. John Laing as a possible third, may be given a place, but the rest are not worth garden room.

The choice, therefore, must be made mainly from the Hybrid Teas and Austrian Briar Hybrids. Nurserymen's catalogues cover a very wide range of these, and permit of selections being made to suit all tastes and any district.

Within the space of this article one cannot enlarge upon the respective qualities of the several varieties that thrive well in Cheshire, but I may observe, as regards decorative Roses, Betty Uprichard is pre-eminent, as also is Los Angeles and Etoile de Hollande. These three are easily the best of their class, but in the same class the following are very good and will not disappoint: Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Pirrie, Emma Wright, Red Letter Day, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Miss C. E. van Rossem, and, provided the soil is heavy, Independence Day.

If a fuller Rose is desired, the following may be relied upon: Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Miss Willmott, Caroline Testout, Georgeous, Gladys Holland, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Admiration, Golden Emblem, Mrs. C. W. Edwards, Rev. F. Page-Roberts and Madame Butterfly or Ophelia.

The following can be well recommended, but they are strong growers and must either be pegged down in a bed or planted in the back row of a border: Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, J. G. Glassford and Mrs. Franklin Dennison.

Standards budded on Rugosa stocks do remarkably well, and for this purpose I can recommend Los Angeles, Betty Uprichard, Mrs. Henry Morse, Isobel, Emma Wright, Madame Edouard Herriot and Lady Pirrie.

Most of the well-known Climbers and Ramblers can be relied upon. Of the latter I consider American Pillar the best, with Emily Gray a good second, followed by Albéric Barbier, Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins and Lady Godiva. Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot is excellent, as also are Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing General McArthur, Climbing Sunburst (it prefers a South wall) and Paul's Scarlet Climber.

But personal taste, both as regards form and colour, influences choice, hence I may be unduly imposing my personal preference for which reason I will not pursue that aspect.

If, however, advice is desired in making a choice, it is easily obtainable. There is a community of interests between all true Rosarians, and they delight to foster the fraternal spirit. Therefore, consult your Rosarian neighbours, whether Amateurs or Nurserymen, seek their advice, learn by their experience, and I can say with confidence that profit and pleasure will be the result.

A BUSY MAN'S ROSE GARDEN.

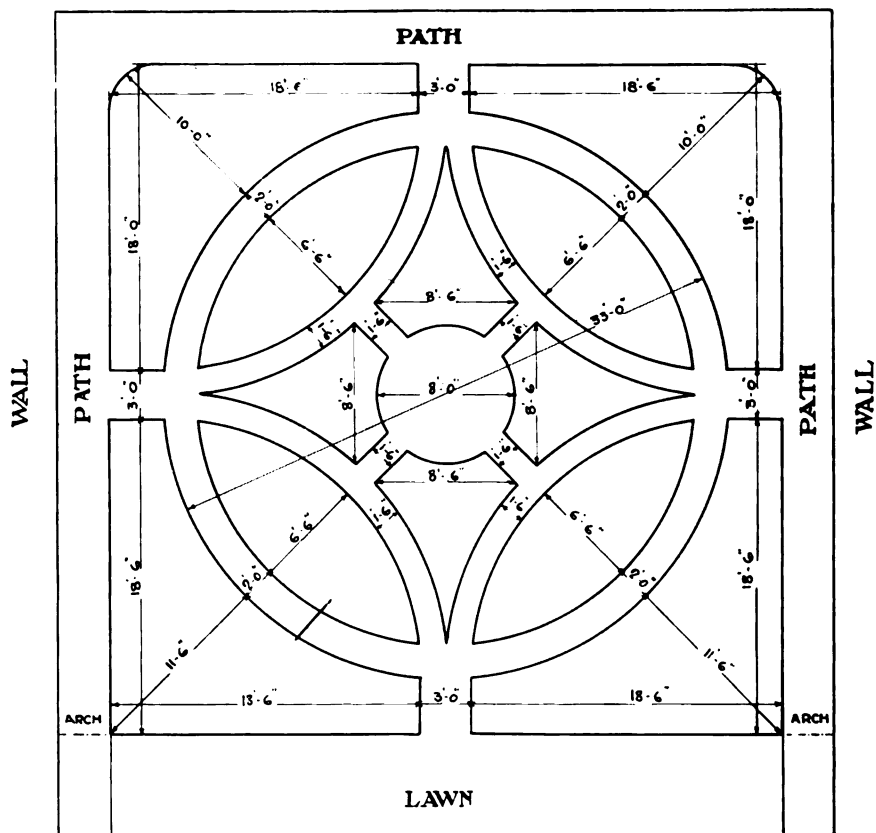
By WILLIAM HARVEY, Guildford.

A space of little more than forty by forty feet, excluding the outside paths, is that occupied by my Rose Garden, and the fact that it belongs to a very busy man, who finds at least as much joy in the personal cultivation as in the final contemplation of his Roses, and may. therefore hold useful suggestions for others similarly situated, is my only excuse for complying with the Editor's instructions to describe so small an affair.

The site is not ideal, as it forms part of a walled-in garden in practically the centre of the town, and has eleven large trees and a seven feet beech hedge all near enough to make use of the Rose beds for their root run, as well as to take their toll of sunlight.

An occasional free afternoon, half an hour after lunch on fine days, and perhaps two evenings a week in the Summer, is the amount of time I am able to devote to my Rose garden. I should like to add a line or two on the delight of an hour before breakfast spent among the Roses, but truth, and the fear that someone who knows me may read these lines, forbids.

Much fruitless searching in books of designs for a Rose garden led me at last to experiment with rule and compasses, and eventually to a simple one which has proved both ornamental and easy to work. Nothing, of course, can quite equal grass paths for the Rose garden in appearance, but the extra work entailed, and the necessity of a hard surface path to one who cannot choose his weather to work in, made me use what I think is the next best medium—crazy-stone paving.



PLAN OF THE ROSE GARDEN.

Scale 12-ft. to 1-in.



I append a sketch of the design in case someone who has found a difficulty in designing a small Rose garden may get an idea from it. The circular piece of paving in the centre is eight feet in diameter and has a replica of an old priory sundial in the centre with a clump of *Nepeta* on one side and a Scotch Briar twining around, both growing up between the stones. At the points where the side paths of the Rose garden join the main garden, on either side, is a rustic arch, one covered by *Albertine*, and the other by *Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot*.

The original digging was done before the marking out of the paths, which were rammed hard and the stones set in two inches of sand. This keeps them drier on the underside, and, therefore, firmer and less attractive to slugs and woodlice. In the crevices between the stones went little bits of all kinds of creeping plants, as they were collected from time to time, which soon ran along the cracks and spread themselves in tufts over the stones.

Arenaria Balearica is one of the best, as it runs along the crevices without spreading over the edges. The straight paths on three sides of the Rose garden are of gravel, with large irregular flag stones set in at intervals, and the remaining side borders the lawn.

The site being that of a filled-in chalk quarry, is made up of anything that came handy at the time of filling, from light loam on the surface to veins of chalk, ashes, stones, sand, and clay in different parts of the subsoil.

The garden evolved gradually from a beginning of two rows of Rose trees across the full width, spreading further back as the lure of the Rose ousted the fruit and flowers which previously occupied the site. All of it, however, as it was taken over for Roses, was dug three feet deep, and, although no fresh soil was added, half inch bones and basic slag were mixed in with the lower layers and a fairly heavy dressing of cow manure with the second spit.

Some Dwarf Roses were at first planted, with spaces of about fifteen inches between, but the healthier growth of those with not less than eighteen inches was so marked that the distance between the plants is being increased. Standard Roses from eighteen inches to three feet six inches high were dotted about irregularly among the Dwarfs, from four to six in a bed, the taller ones being used at the end beds furthest from the lawn and also towards the centre of the Rose garden. The two elliptical beds furthest from the lawn are used as nursery beds for experimental budding, of which more anon. The whole Rose garden contains a collection of about four hundred and fifty Dwarf and Standard trees, except on the two arches, as the Climbers, Ramblers, polyanthas, etc., are left for the herbaceous borders and other parts of the garden.

Now for the routine work. Although no mulch is used in winter, and, in fact, no protection of any kind, very little damage is sustained from frost. In mid-winter every third year a dressing of ground lime (Limbox) is given and hoed in, and in other years a good sprinkling of basic slag about the end of January. In early April, after pruning, all the beds have a good dressing of cow manure, which has been kept twelve months, and occasionally turned to rot it well. I have often read about *lightly forking it in*, but have never been able to make it go in with a fork, or anything else, so it stays pretty much on the surface until hoe and rain dispose of it, and in doing so helps to keep the surface moist in hot weather.

An endeavour is always made to keep the surface soil loose and friable by hoeing as frequently as possible, and I am convinced that no other operation is nearly so important in Rose cultivation. Apart from soil aeration it practically does away with the necessity for watering. With the exception of newly planted trees no water has been used on my Rose beds for several years.

In late May the beds usually have a light sprinkling, about 1-oz. to square yard, of some good fertiliser, such as bone meal, dried blood, pigeon manure, or Clay's hoed in at once. This is sometimes repeated in late July to help the Autumn growth, but not

later, or it encourages a growth of wood which will not have time to ripen before frost sets in. In addition the barrel of liquid manure is always on tap, to give an extra heft to any particularly promising plant after rain.

It seems almost too elementary to write of disbudding, though the joy of the perfect bloom is almost unattainable with most varieties without it. Still, it is an undoubted, though melancholy, fact that numberless Amateurs seem to prefer three shrimps to one prawn.

Of course the main thing with a small collection of Roses is to see that every plant pulls its weight, and to this end each one that is not doing so well as it should (about five per cent. per annum I find as a rule) is marked with a tie of red wool during the blooming season to be replaced in Autumn. On the other hand any new variety that does well is budded on to one or two of the various stocks waiting in the nursery bed to determine on which kind of stock it does best in my soil.

When replacing casualties in the beds I have found it essential to use fresh unmanured loam specially procured. The soil of the beds is too rich for any newly planted tree, and since I adopted the practice of keeping a supply under cover, ready to use for planting in any weather, and planted the new trees in holes eighteen inches square filled with the new loam, my failures have been reduced by seventy-five per cent. Great care is taken to keep manure away from these plants the first year after planting.

I may say that I have had very little trouble with Black Spot since I abandoned winter mulching, and Mildew has yielded to "Kuremil." Aphids are dealt with by the finger and thumb method except in the very bad seasons, and then the importation of ladybirds in a match box from the hedgerows has helped wonderfully.

My experience is that cleanliness, surgical cleanliness from a Rose point of view, is a cardinal point in the successful culture of a small Rose garden. No diseased fallen leaves are left lying in Autumn. No dead or diseased wood left on the plants. No dead

snags where shoots have been cut too far above the next eye, to make a home for pests, and no infestation, whether of insect or fungus, left to develop to epidemic proportions. It sounds like making work, but in reality is the way to save it.

The two nursery beds are used alternately. One is planted, two rows all round (without manure) with a standby of seedling and cutting Briars, and a few each of four or five other dwarf stocks for experimental purposes, and a row of Briar and Rugosa standard stocks down the centre. The following year these are budded and the other nursery bed planted with stocks. The year after that the maiden plants go into the permanent beds as replacements, or are given away, and the bed is dug up ready for the next batch of stocks. Each year, therefore, one bed is full of maiden plants, and the other of stocks for budding.

In order to avoid the unsightly appearance of standard hedgerow Briars for budding in the garden I have been experimenting with cuttings of American Pillar and other strong growing Ramblers, two feet to three feet six long. Taken with a heel when thinning the plants they will be found to root readily, but should have the lower eyes removed. If the lower growth is cut away the following Summer they will make bushy standard trees full of bloom in the first year and may be budded in the ordinary way on the side shoots. The following year they will make a good head from whatever eyes have been inserted. During the first year they will sucker more than a Briar standard, but not afterwards.

Pruning with me is fairly hard on account of the restricted space, and the result is that the proportion of bloom to growth is high. For weeks at a time in June and early July, a blaze of twelve hundred blooms or so all out to perfection at one time. Then a period of more modified display till August, when the second blaze delights us. Again a rather less gorgeous interval leading up to the grand colours and lasting blooms of the October display, which is, perhaps, the most delightful of all, dwindling with ever-recurring bursts of colour, gradually to the last jealously-guarded blooms which often gladden us till well into December.

Through half the year, too, the house is filled with bowls and vases of such scent, colour and form, as will fill with charm the dullest day, and charge the atmosphere with the joy of life.

And then the fearsome delight of the Shows. The Exhibition box with its contents, more precious than gold, that have been watched, tended and shaded for weeks ready for the great moment when the judges have left the tent and one enters breathless with excitement, albeit with a calm and semi-bored exterior, to learn one's fate. And sometimes, when the fates have been kind, home from the Show in the gloaming with a Prize Card in the breast pocket and a feeling in the heart that "the glory of the garden, it shall never pass away."

From May till November a small Rose garden is never lacking in bloom, and in interest from Boxing Day till Christmas. All the real plant handling work can be done by one's own hands and there are not too many to be known and humoured individually. Here some physic, there a little food; with one a different treatment to try, to another "the mixture as before," and with all of them a silent understanding that seems to bring out their best, even when conditions are not at all that one would choose.

Is there another hobby like it in all the world?



ROSE GROWING IN THE COTSWOLDS.

By J. S. DANIELS, Stroud, Gloucester.

The Cotswold Country, extending about 50 miles north-east from Bath nearly to Stratford-on-Avon, with its steep escarpment fronting the Severn valley to the north-west, and the high plateau sloping gently down to the Thames and the valley of the Bristol Avon, affords a wide variety of conditions for Rose growing, and if the Cotswold Vale, the narrow strip of rich, alluvial clay and gravel lying between the foot of the hills and the Severn, be included as Cotswold Country the variety of conditions under which Roses may be grown is great, and the Cotswolds, except perhaps on the highest and most exposed hill-tops, are capable everywhere of growing good Roses.

The Vale consists mainly of deep clays and gravel, usually overlaid by a thick layer of heavy loam, and provides an almost ideal Rose soil.

The hills are of limestone formation, rising steeply from the Severn valley to heights from 600 to over 1,000 feet, with a bewildering network of deeply indented valleys, while here and there, almost up to the tops of the highest hills, the limestone is sandwiched with beds of clay and Fuller's earth, and the top soil nearly everywhere has something of the character of clayey loam in it.

The uplands are exposed to the full strength of west and south-west gales which sweep up the Bristol Channel, and some of the valleys in the hills are subject to freakish winds of great violence. These winds, fog, and frosts, especially in the lower parts of the steep valleys, are the greatest difficulties the Rose grower has to contend with.

The drier cold and frost of the high and exposed places are very much less harmful. The Rose grower who is free to select his garden where he wishes will, of course, be careful to choose a sheltered spot, above the recognised fog belt, and with a good depth of loam. In such a position there are few parts of England where better Roses can be grown than in the Cotswolds.

Where circumstances prevent a choice the Rosarian can only make the best of conditions as they are, and the present writer speaks feelingly, as his garden is not only low enough to be in the belt of wet fog, but is exposed to very strong winds, so much so, indeed, that it is not at all uncommon to find a number of standards blown over, or the tops broken in spite of being tied to strong stakes. The bush plants have to be firmed several times in a wet, windy summer, whilst clumps of tall, herbaceous plants have to be tied to six or eight heavy stakes. A neighbouring garden within 200 yards is, owing to the freak of the winds and some protection, so sheltered, that no trouble at all is experienced, and even the herbaceous plants are often left unstaked. During 1927 my Roses suffered very severely after pruning—which was done during the last week of March and the first week of April—owing to several damp, foggy nights, followed on two successive occasions by 15 and 17 degrees of frost.

This occurred during April, just as the young growths had made a good start, and in many cases it so damaged the trees that several have had to be replaced this last autumn.

In a friend's garden within two miles and at a height of 600 feet no damage was done, as it was dry, and his Roses were amongst the finest seen during the year. They were in full bloom by the middle of June, whilst in my own garden it was not until the second week in July that I could gather a few really decent blooms.

On the hill-tops there are many places where the soil is not more than from 4 to 6 inches deep, and immediately below is rubble, or hard rock. In such places it is necessary to excavate and make deep beds of suitable soil. It is then as easy to grow as good Roses on the high as the low land.

Some years ago I helped some friends, on an isolated farm at a height of 800 feet, to choose and plant some Roses. The house and garden lay at the edge of one of the clay beds about 150 feet below the crest of the hill facing north-west, but sheltered somewhat from east winds. The soil proved to be clay, so heavy and sticky as to resemble bird lime. A few loads of surface soil from the ploughed fields were incorporated to make it workable, and in due course the Roses were planted. The following year they produced some wonderful blooms, but were three weeks later than those in the valley. As if to compensate they continued flowering three weeks longer in the autumn, after the valley fog and frosts had destroyed most of the blooms in the lower lying gardens. Isobel and Irish Fireflame produced blooms between 6 and 7 inches across, whilst Irish Elegance and other singles were not far behind. Hugh Dickson, George Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Caroline Testout, Florence Forrester, Ophelia and other full varieties, gave blooms all through the season of wonderful colour and enormous substance, whilst Roses such as Mrs. Alfred Tate and Old Gold gave buds of a greater length than I have ever seen elsewhere. The Ramblers made a mass of growth so great as to be almost unmanageable. These friends have since left the farm and retired to a house in the valley, with a fine, old-fashioned garden, and they still grow Roses of splendid quality; but probably they would be the first to confess that they have never quite equalled those on the hill farm.

That Roses of superlative quality can be grown in the vale will be recognised by all those who have been privileged to see the garden of Mr. Conway Jones when the Roses were in their glory, or the smaller garden of Mr. B. W. Price, of Tuffley with, perhaps, 700 to 1,000 plants in all, and who, in spite of his active business life and other duties, manages to experiment with many of the new varieties each year. He does most of the work with his own hands, and is always ready to help and advise anyone interested in Roses, and demonstrate their culture in his own garden, which is, indeed, a veritable bower of Roses.

Turning to a mid-position, I will describe the garden of an old Priory—now a private dwelling-house—situated on a terrace some distance up from the valley. This garden is beautifully sheltered and contains old Roses of the bush and rambler types, so old, in fact, that

their names are difficult to determine. The plants are immense, but still give year by year a show of pleasing and graceful beauty. The people living in this old house are keen gardeners and Rose lovers, and have tended the trees with loving care, adding large numbers of the newer Roses, both decoratives and ramblers, to their collection. Many of the bush Roses have been grown from cuttings and are thriving well, amongst them being Lady Hillingdon, of which there is a fine bed.

Zéphirine Drouhin grows into a tall plant arching over the pathway and glorious with its delicate colour.

On a long fence separating a small paddock from the lawns and flower garden is Paul's Scarlet Climber, so covered with bloom as to almost hide the stems. Near to it is Miss Rosalie Wrinch, a climber that is difficult to establish, but which deserves to be better known and more widely utilised. In this old garden it is so ablaze with bloom as to actually command one's attention in spite of the attractions of her neighbour.

In another garden near a stream in an upland valley one can see beds of Padre, Sunstar, Ophelia, and several of the crimsons doing splendidly, although in this case deep beds of soil were made before planting. The species do well, as do also the Rugosas.

One of the most encouraging sights to a Rose lover is the large number of cottage gardens where Roses are grown. The care their owners display, rewarded by the vigorous growths of the plants, shows their keenness and interest in the Queen of Flowers.

GLEANINGS.

Planting New Roses.—It is often desired to replace in our Rose beds some of the older varieties that have failed, or are being discarded, with newer and more up-to-date varieties. The probability is that our Rose beds have been highly manured by chemical fertilizers, or natural manures for some years previously. The consequence is the soil has become what is termed “very rich,” therefore it behoves us to be careful when planting our new varieties. If we plant them direct into the bed, failure is practically certain, and to avoid that it is best to take out a hole about 2 feet square and 1 foot 6 inches deep, and replace the soil removed with that from another part of the garden. Any part will do, but it would be better if it were taken from a part that has not seen any manure for some time.

The new trees should be planted without the addition of any manure whatsoever. The reason for this is the beds being so highly fertilized, newly-planted Roses cannot assimilate the rich food that has already been provided, consequently they fail to thrive. It is fatal for newly-planted Roses to come into direct contact with any manure; they can only assimilate food when growing rapidly, and that is after they are well established, and a little precaution at planting time will save a lot of disappointment.—EDITOR.

Black Spot.—The oft-repeated advice to carefully remove all dead leaves, rubbish, and a few inches of the top soil from Rose beds where the plants have been affected with Black Spot is not easy to accomplish; but if it has been neglected until the Autumn or Winter this work can easily be done on a frosty morning when the top soil is slightly frozen. Remove the whole soil crust bodily, and you will find this quite easy and effective, as there is no distribution of the spores as when dealing with a soil of friable nature.—F. GLENNY.

Manuring Roses.—One of the questions so often asked is : “ When should I apply farmyard manure to my Roses—should I do it in the Autumn or wait until the Spring ? ” The time to apply farmyard manure to Rose beds is about the end of March, immediately after pruning. It should be lightly forked in, care being taken to cover it with as thin a layer of soil as possible. It will then be ready for the Roses when they start into growth and are able to assimilate it, and in addition it forms a cool mulch in hot weather. By applying farmyard manure in the Autumn you make a cold, wet blanket for your Roses, and supply them with food at a time when they are dormant and cannot take it up. On certain heavy soils—especially one I saw recently—it makes the Rose beds a veritable quagmire. We must always bear in mind that it is wet, not frost, that kills our Rose trees.

In the case of newly-planted Roses no manure other than that which has already been incorporated in the soil should be given them for at least twelve months after planting.—EDITOR.

Spraying.—From time to time our Roses are subject to an attack of greenfly, and there are many concentrated remedies, such as Abol and Katakilla, on the market which are both cheap and safe to use. When spraying be sure the liquid gets well beneath, as well as on top of the leaves, as it is there the greenfly has a happy knack of sheltering itself.

Spraying should always be done in the evening just before sundown. Never by any chance do it in the daytime when the sun is out, or it will not only damage the Rose foliage, but the buds as well—EDITOR.

Buchan's Cold Periods.—Round February 7 to 10. Round April 11 to 14; severe in Scotland and North England. Round May 9 to 14; this is the most celebrated, as it does so much harm to fruit crops. Round June 28 to July 4. Round August 6 to 11. Round November 6 to 12; usually with sharp frost.

In addition to these there are :—

Nearly always a cool, grey chill, not necessarily with wet, for a week round Midsummer Day.

Heavy thunderstorms between July 20 and 25, which may be prolonged to the end of that month.

Strong gales. usually with sleet and snow, 'round December 26 and 27.

Buchan's Warm Periods.—Round July 12 to 15. Round August 12 to 15. Round December 3 to 9.

In addition to these there are :—

St. Luke's Summer round October 18.

St. Martin's Summer round November 11.

COLONEL SAUNDERS.

The past rainy Summer has enabled us to test our garden Roses for their rain-resisting qualities. In my garden Shot Silk has proved the best Rose in this respect, which is somewhat surprising having regard to its very delicate tints. It opened well during the worst periods of the year, and the petals and colours were very little damaged by the deluges of rain. It continued to flower until about the middle of December, when 25 degrees of frost finished it off for the season.

HERBERT OPPENHEIMER.

Rose Golden Emblem.—For many years I have tried to grow this wonderful Rose as a dwarf, but without success. Although planted on three occasions in different beds in the garden, very few of the plants survived the first year, and it seemed as if any further attempts with this variety would be hopeless.

When visiting one of the big Rose nurseries I saw a very fine lot of plants growing as half standards, and was advised to try growing the variety in that form, so I ordered three dozen of the shortest standards that could be supplied. The results have been splendid, and I have not lost a single tree. They have all made most wonderful heads, and for the last three years I have cut hundreds of very fine blooms; in fact I consider that it is undoubtedly the most attractive and useful bed of Roses I have in my garden, either for cutting or decoration.

The late Mr. A. E. Prince, of Longworth, had a few standards of this beautiful Rose growing in a bed in front of his house, and he told me that they were practically never out of bloom from early Summer till late in the Autumn.

If any Rosarian has had a failure with this Rose as a dwarf I strongly advise them to try it on a low standard. With me it seems to be a variety which is impatient to wet and cold and, if grown well above the ground, gives most wonderful results.—A. C. TURNER.

Rose J. G. Glassford is well known as an Exhibition Rose, but hardly ever grown as a Garden Rose. It does magnificently for this purpose if a good proportion of the older wood is retained and the side growths therefrom are, at pruning time, spurred to about six buds, of which the three best placed may be allowed to develop into flowering shoots. The basal shoots retained should be pruned long, otherwise they will run to wood and produce few or no flowers. Treated in this way, J. G. Glassford develops into a large plant and yields an extraordinary number of blooms of fine quality and colour, and as a standard will develop a fine head the second year after planting.

HERBERT OPPENHEIMER.

Rose Admiration.—We all know from painful experience that that favourite Rose, Admiration, is usually a slave to mildew. Grown as a standard it seems much less subject to this disease.

HERBERT OPPENHEIMER.

I frequently pass a Villa residence in front of which is a circular bed, about 12-ft. in diameter, containing just two varieties of Roses. A Weeping Standard is in the centre, and the plants have bloomed profusely this season. This is the only Rose bed in the garden, and however beautiful the two varieties may be, it is impossible for them to afford the same interest as if fifteen or twenty varieties had been planted. If that were done the owner would cease to admire the monotony, but the charm of variety and of the unexpected would greatly enhance the pleasure.—GEORGE BURCH.

Black Spot.—The disease known as Black Spot is that pest that causes much trouble amongst our Roses by defoliating the plants early in the year, and one of the most difficult the Rose lover has to deal with. It is one of those diseases that attacks the foliage from the inside, which makes it impossible to deal with by spraying. It is, however, known that the spores hibernate in the soil during the Winter, and it is then that steps can be taken to combat the disease. Black Spot generally attacks the leaves, but it is also at times found on the wood. The best plan is to start in the late Autumn, by collecting and burning all leaves that have fallen and removing any that remain on the plants. After doing that, remove about 2 inches of soil from the beds, and give a good dressing of slaked builder's lime. While doing so do not mind any going on the plants; it will not harm them, and the first shower of rain will wash it off. Now replace the soil that was removed with that from another part of the garden—any part of the garden will do; give the bed another dressing of lime and leave for about three weeks, then give the soil and plants a good spraying with Bordorite, taking care to thoroughly wet all the wood. Matters can then be left to the Spring, until after you have pruned. After pruning, care should be taken to see that all the prunings are removed and burned. Then give the plants and soil another spraying with Bordorite, and the probability is you will not be troubled again with Black Spot. There is, however, nothing like trying to avoid trouble, and when purchasing new Roses care should be taken to ascertain that they have come from a Nursery that is free of the disease. If you should have any doubt about it, immerse the heads of the plants—on no account the roots—for at least 10 minutes in a solution of Bordorite, and allow it to dry on before planting. Care too, should be taken to avoid certain varieties that are susceptible to the disease, such as Juliet, Mrs. Henry Morse, Los Angeles—very beautiful in their way, but they do not find a place in my garden. Care should also be taken that the plants are budded on a suitable stock. Nowadays all manner of stocks are used—Senfs, Kokulinsky, Rugosa (types of), Manetti and Laxa. I think I have tried every known stock in existence, and have come to the conclusion that plants budded on the English Seedling or Cutting Briar are nearly always immune, as far as it is possible to be, of this disease. Avoid buying Roses at sales, or those from abroad, as they are budded on all manner of stocks, good, bad

and indifferent. Black Spot is not a disease indigent to our native soil. It is an imported one, and is certainly of Continental origin.—
EDITOR.

The Blooming Propensities of the Rose.—It has often been said, “Roses give a longer period of bloom than any other plant or tree in the garden,” and that fact has been emphasised during the past year. Roses began to bloom in early June, and continued to bloom until the first week of December. It is quite interesting to note the names of the varieties that have given the latest blooms, and the following were specially good the last week of November :—

Golden Emblem (very fine), General McArthur, W. F. Dreer (has been grand this Autumn), Los Angeles, Betty Uprichard, Shot Silk, Angèle Pernet, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Isobel, Mme. Butterfly, The Queen Alexandra Rose (lovely colour), Mermaid, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Henry Morse.

This particular bed of Roses in our home garden contains rather more than a thousand trees. None are more than two years old, and at this date, December 3rd, there is no sign of mildew or Black Spot to be found. The garden has a gentle slope facing South, and is quite open and exposed to the East, but is protected by a hedge on North-West.—GEORGE BURCH.

Roses under Glass.—Should Roses growing under glass be attacked by Green Fly, they should never be sprayed to eradicate the pest; it should be done by fumigation, and the best fumigant to use is Darlington's Shreds, which can be obtained from any seedsman. It often happens that there are other plants in the same house, and care must be taken to remove any that are likely to be damaged by the fumes. Maidenhair Fern, for instance, should always be removed outside, or placed on the floor and covered with a dust sheet to prevent injury. It is always well, when once it has become necessary to fumigate a house, to give a second fumigation a week or ten days later, and that will suffice.—EDITOR.

Where Rose trees are subjected to heavy winds, and are insufficiently staked, they sometimes get swayed around until quite a hole is formed in the soil. Unless the plants are trodden occasionally, the water that collects is liable, especially in frosty weather, to damage the tree and in some cases kill it outright.

Where the soil is fairly light and dry the plants may be *firmed in by treading*, but where it is wet and heavy that method is liable to do more harm than good. In such cases fill the holes in with some light, dry soil; if some old potting soil or burnt earth are handy, they will be found excellent for the purpose.—J. N. HART.





POLLY (H.T.).

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded to Messrs. G. BECKWITH & SON.

POLLY.

(H.T.)

Raised by Messrs. G. BECKWITH & SON, Hoddesdon, Herts.

This is another of the Ophelia type of Rose. The colour is a pale reddish orange, with deep yellow base. The blooms are well formed, and carried on long stiff stems. The foliage is dark green, but unlike its parent it is carried right up to the bloom. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching. Sweetly scented. It is a Rose that will find a place in all gardens, and be invaluable for forcing.

THE NEW ROSES OF 1927.

By THE EDITOR.

With the advent of 1927 Rosarians had been looking forward to seeing some of the best New Productions of recent years, but the weather proved quite contrary to all hopes, the Summer being the second wettest in the annals of the country. The consequence was many raisers were unable to stage their New Productions in anything like good condition, and we must wait in patience to see what this year brings forth.

The Spring Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on April 22nd. At this Show all Roses staged are grown under glass, and it is somewhat difficult for the Judges to gauge their worth. A Gold Medal was awarded to the Raiser of :—

Charles P. Kilham (H.T.). G. Beckwith & Son.

A very pretty bright cherry coloured Rose of good habit. It received a Certificate of Merit at the Autumn Show of 1926, and a coloured illustration was given in last year's Rose Annual.

The Summer Show was held at Chelsea on July 1st and 2nd, and Gold Medals were awarded to the Raisers of the following varieties :—

Everest (H.T.). W. Easlea & Sons. See page 205.

Lady Forteviot (Pernet.). B. R. Cant & Sons. See page 75.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to the Raisers of :—

Elizabeth of York (H.T.). Dobbie & Co.

The colour of the bloom is of a rosy scarlet or cerise at first, changing to carmine-rose with age. The petals spread widely, and have a beautiful reflex. Suitable for garden decoration, and will open in any weather—a great advance.

Bernice (H.T.). Mr. J. H. Pemberton.

We have in Bernice a Bedding and Exhibition Rose, with a high conical centre, deeply shaded with carmine pink on a yellow ground, which shows well at the base. As the outer petals drop away, the inner face is seen to be cream, shaded with pink. It has the Tea Rose fragrance.

Sunshine (Poly. Pom.). W. Cutbush & Son.

The buds are bronzy red and open to bright orange, but fade to orange and buff. A very distinct variety, flowering profusely, with a dozen to eighteen blooms or more in a truss.

Chin Chin (Multiflora). Frank Cant & Co.

Another way of naming the class is to call it a Climbing Polyantha. The flowers are single, produced in large, open panicles, and are clear pink with a pale yellow base. It should be a useful Rambler for posts and pergolas. A sport of a China Rose which had previously been named Chin Chin China.

This variety has been re-named “Promise.”

The Provincial Show was held at Cheltenham on July 6th and 7th, and Certificates of Merit were awarded to the Raisers of :—

May Wettern (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons.

A type of Rose that somewhat reminded one of that old variety “Mme. Abel Chatenay.” The blooms are a good shape and carried on long stiff stems. The colour is a salmon pink. Tea scented. The foliage is dark green and fairly free of Mildew. Should prove a good garden variety.

Royal Scot (H.T.). Dobbie & Co.

A very pretty Rose. The colour is a rich orange gold, shaded cerise. The blooms are well formed and very lasting. The habit of the plant is vigorous and free, the foliage good and free of Mildew. This Rose should prove ideal for bedding.

The Show of New Roses was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on Friday, July 15th, when, in addition to the Society's awards, the Proprietors of the "Daily Mail" very generously presented a 250 Guinea Gold Cup for the best New Scented Rose. It was their wish to encourage British Raisers, therefore only British raised Roses were allowed to compete. The event was a very popular one, and no less than 78 new varieties were staged. The Judges, who included ladies on their panel, were debarred from smoking before they had completed their task, and the Exhibitors and their assistants were also asked to refrain during their work, a denial that was loyally carried out, and our gratitude is due to them, for, although not much of a smoker myself, I know what a smoke means in the cold hours of the morning after one has spent the night in one's clothes.

The Judges had a very hard task, and their verdict went to a New Rose exhibited by one who until quite recently was a small Amateur, who only took to raising Seedling Roses as an amusement, and I am quite sure there was no one more surprised at the popular verdict than Mr. W. E. B. Archer himself. However, he thoroughly deserved the award, and the Rose which was shown under Number 15 became :—

"The Daily Mail" Scented Rose (H.T.). W. E. B. Archer and Daughter. See page 83.

Gold Medals were awarded to the Raisers of the following varieties :—

Margaret Anne Baxter (H.T.). T. Smith & Sons.

A vigorous growing Rose. The colour is white, with a faint tinge of blush. The blooms, which are well formed, are carried

on long stiff stems. The foliage appeared to be variable, that on the plant being a light green, and that on the cut blooms a dark green. Free of Mildew. Sweetly scented. It will be useful under glass and for bedding.

Flamingo (H.T.). A. Dickson & Sons. See page 95.

Fortuna (H. Musk). Mr. J. H. Pemberton.

A large semi-double Rose for its type, produced in clusters. The colour is pale pink, flushed white. Musk scented. The habit appears to be fairly vigorous, and it should make a very pretty specimen bush.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to the Raisers of the following varieties :—

Portadown (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 198.

Portadown Crimson (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 118.

Lady Leslie (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 225.

Frank Reader (H.T.). D. Prior & Son.

This is a large Exhibition Rose. The colour cream and pale flesh. The plant staged showed that the habit was sturdy. Scented. A Rose exhibitors will want, and one that should be useful in the garden.

George Howarth (H.T.). Bees, Ltd.

A very pretty Rose. The blooms are a good shape and well formed. The colour bright carmine, shaded yellow. Scented. The foliage is good and leathery. Free of Mildew. It should prove a good bedding variety.

The Autumn Show was held in the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 9th and 10th.

A Gold Medal was awarded to the Raiser of :—

Desmond Johnston (H.T.). S. McGredy & Son. See page 121.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to the Raisers of the following varieties :—

Felicia (H. Musk). Mr. J. H. Pemberton. See page 151.

Marion Horton (H.T.). Bees, Ltd.

This is a small double variety, with bright yellow flowers. The habit of the plant appeared to be dwarf, but none the less it was very attractive. It is a Rose that will be largely in demand for bedding purposes, and one it would be well to plant closely together.

Perfume (H.T.). Mr. George Marriott. See page 39.

Polly (H.T.). G. Beckwith & Son. See page 251.



THE ROSE ANALYSIS, 1927.

By THE EDITOR.

I think the year 1927 will long be remembered as one of the wettest on record, and we have to go back to 1846 to find its near equivalent. In certain parts of the country the rainfall was 50 per cent. above the average, and was at its worst during the time of the Shows. May opened with severe frosts, which did incalculable damage to the Roses, and was followed by a very dry period lasting until the end of the month. The only really hot day of the year was on June 16th, when the thermometer rose to 85 degrees, while over most parts of the country it never reached the 80 mark throughout the year. The deficiency of sunshine was rather extraordinary, and in London alone between the 1st June and 30th September the loss was no less than 167 hours; yet in spite of all these drawbacks the Roses came through well, and the year proved a veritable triumph for the Garden and Decorative varieties.

For the present Analysis voting papers were sent out to 14 Nurserymen and 16 Amateurs, all residing in different parts of the country, and they were asked to place in order of merit the names of the Roses they considered as best suited for Exhibition purposes. The Nurserymen selected 124 varieties and the Amateurs 106 varieties. These were tabulated, and any variety that received less than seven votes deleted. The Nurserymen's selection, Table 1, and the Amateurs', Table 2, are first shown separately. By Exhibition Roses it is understood to be Roses suitable to be shown as specimen blooms in boxes and baskets.

Table 1.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Nurserymen).Table 2.—EXHIBITION ROSES
(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Captain Kilbee-Stuart	13	1	Captain Kilbee-Stuart	17
1	Frau Karl Druschki	13	1	Frau Karl Druschki	17
1	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	13	1	George Dickson	17
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles	13	1	J. G. Glassford	17
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	13	1	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	17
6	George Dickson	12	1	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	17
6	H. V. Machin... ..	12	1	Mrs. Henry Bowles	17
6	Lady Inchiquin	12	8	Augustus Hartmann	16
6	Mabel Morse	12	8	Mabel Morse	16
6	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	12	8	Miss Willmott	16
11	Admiration	11	8	Mrs. George Marriott	16
11	Gorgeous	11	8	Mrs. Henry Morse	16
11	Hugh Dickson	11	13	Admiration	15
11	J. G. Glassford	11	13	Candeur Lyonnaise	15
11	Mrs. George Marriott	11	13	Gorgeous	15
11	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	11	13	Hugh Dickson	15
17	Earl Haig	9	13	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	15
17	Louise Cretté	9	18	Dean Hole	14
17	Miss Willmott	9	18	Earl Haig	14
17	Mrs. J. Laing... ..	9	18	H. V. Machin	14
21	Augustus Hartmann	8	21	Edel	13
21	Candeur Lyonnaise	8	21	Lady Inchiquin	13
23	Caroline Testout	7	21	Mrs. George Norwood	13
23	Dame Edith Helen	7	24	Florence Forrester	12
23	Edel	7	25	Louise Cretté	10
23	Florence Forrester	7	25	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	10
			25	White Maman Cochet	10

These two tables mark almost the complete disappearance of the Teas, only Mrs. Foley Hobbs and White Maman Cochet remaining, while the H.P.'s are only represented by Mrs. John Laing, Hugh Dickson (recently a H.T.), Frau Karl Druschki, Candeur Lyonnaise and Louise Cretté. How the old order has changed !

On comparing the tables we do not find the same differences of opinion that have existed in previous years.

			N.	A.
Mrs. Henry Morse	...	...	1	8
George Dickson	...	...	6	1
H. V. Machin	...	...	6	18
Lady Inchiquin	...	...	6	21
Mrs. Foley Hobbs	...	...	6	1
J. G. Glassford	...	...	11	1
Mrs. George Marriott	...	...	11	8
Louise Cretté	...	...	17	25
Miss Willmott	...	...	17	8
Augustus Hartmann	...	...	21	8
Candeur Lyonnaise	...	...	21	13

In the Nurserymen's Table 1 the following varieties have been left out, they having received less than seven votes; but they appear in the Amateurs' Table 2 in the following order :—

Dean Hole	...	...	...	...	18
Mrs. George Norwood	...	...	...	...	21
Mrs. H. R. Darlington	...	...	...	...	25
White Maman Cochet	...	...	...	...	25

In the Amateurs' Table 2 the following varieties have been left out, they having received less than 10 votes; but they appear in the Nurserymen's Table 1 in the following order :—

Mrs. John Laing	...	...	...	...	17
Caroline Testout	...	...	...	...	23
Dame Edith Helen	...	...	...	...	23

Tables 1 and 2 have been put together, and any variety that has received less than a total of 14 votes in all deleted. The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3.—EXHIBITION ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	30	17	13	Captain Kilbee-Stuart, H.T. ...	1922	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
2	30	17	13	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P. ...	1900	Pure white.
3	30	17	13	Mrs. Charles Lamplough, H.T. ...	1920	Lemon chrome.
4	30	17	13	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T. ...	1921	Glowing rose.
5	29	17	12	George Dickson, H.T. ...	1912	Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined.
6	29	17	12	Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T. ...	1910	Ivory white.
7	29	16	13	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T. ...	1919	Silvery rose pink.
8	28	17	11	J. G. Glassford, H.T. ...	1921	Scarlet crimson.
9	28	16	12	Mabel Morse, H.T. ...	1922	Rich golden yellow.
10	27	16	11	Mrs. George Marriott, H.T. ...	1918	Cream, suffused pink.
11	26	15	11	Admiration, H.T. ...	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion.
12	26	15	11	Gorgeous, H.T. ...	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper.
13	26	14	12	H. V. Machin, H.T. ...	1914	Scarlet crimson.
14	26	15	11	Hugh Dickson, H.P. ...	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
15	26	15	11	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T. ...	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
16	25	13	12	Lady Inchiquin, H.T. ...	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
17	25	16	9	Miss Willmott, H.T. ...	1916	Soft creamy white.
18	24	16	8	Augustus Hartmann, H.T. ...	1914	Brilliant metallic red.
19	23	15	8	Candeur Lyonnaise, H.P. ...	1913	Pure white, base of petals sulphur.
20	23	14	9	Earl Haig, H.T. ...	1921	Deep reddish crimson.
21	20	13	7	Edel, H.T. ...	1919	White.
22	19	12	7	Florence Forrester, H.T. ...	1914	Pure white.
23	19	10	9	Louise Cretté, H.P. ...	1915	Pure white.
24	19	13	6	Mrs. George Norwood, H.T. ...	1914	Bright rich pink.
25	18	14	4	Dean Hole, H.T. ...	1904	Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded.
26	17	8	9	Mrs. John Laing, H.P. ...	1887	Rosy pink.
27	16	9	7	Caroline Testout, H.T. ...	1900	Bright warm pink.
28	16	10	6	White Maman Cochet, T. ...	1897	White, tinged lemon.
29	15	8	7	Dame Edith Helen, H.T. ...	1926	Rich glowing pink.
30	15	10	5	Mrs. H. R. Darlington, H.T. ...	1920	Lemon white.
31	14	9	5	Mildred Grant, H.T. ...	1901	Ivory white, tinted peach.
32	14	8	6	Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, H.T. ...	1924	Carmine pink.

On comparing Table 3 with the results given in last year's *Annual*, we find that lovely Rose, Mrs. Henry Bowles, has been displaced at No. 1 by Captain Kilbee-Stuart, a brilliant scarlet crimson variety that is quite useless as a cutback, and very little use as a maiden; but she still remains bracketed with Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. Charles Lamplough, who have risen from No. 3. Mrs. Foley Hobbs has risen from No. 9 to No. 5; Admiration from No. 14 to No. 11; H. V. Machin from No. 19 to No. 11; Rev. F. Page-Roberts from No. 22 to No. 11; Lady Inchiquin from No. 24 to No. 16. On the other hand, George Dickson has fallen from No. 1 to No. 5; J. G. Glassford from No. 3 to No. 8; Mabel Morse from No. 3 to No. 8; Gorgeous from No. 3 to No. 11; Candeur Lyonnaise from No. 14 to No. 19; Edel from No. 14 to No. 21; Louise Cretté from No. 13 to No. 22; while that old Rose, Mrs. John Laing, the pride of the last Show held at Crystal Palace, which appeared at No. 19 in last year's table, has dropped even further to No. 26; truly a sad position.

THE NEWER ROSES.

By this term it is understood to be varieties of five or fewer years old. Of those sent out in 1922, Captain Kilbee-Stuart, a brilliant scarlet crimson, now heads the table, while *Admiration*, cream, shaded and washed vermillion, has risen from No. 14 to No. 11; *Mabel Morse*, rich golden yellow, has fallen from No. 3 to No. 8; *Mrs. A. R. Barraclough*, carmine pink, a very beautiful Rose sent out in 1924, first appears at No. 31, and *Dame Edith Helen*, rich glowing pink, introduced in 1926, at No. 29. No varieties sent out in 1923 and 1925 appear in the table.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

This term includes all varieties of Roses. The same procedure has again been adopted, and the country divided by an imaginary line drawn across the map from Lowestoft to Bristol. The results from voters living on the northern side of the line are given in Tables 4, 5 and 6, and those voters residing on the southern side of the line in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

These tables are proving very helpful to Amateurs residing in the parts covered, helping them to choose from the catalogues the best varieties for them to grow.

The final results as given in Tables 6 and 9 have been put together, and the summary given in Table 10. There is again a Class in the Chelsea Show Schedule for 24 bunches of varieties mentioned in Table 10.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 4.—(Nurserymen, North).

Table 5.—(Amateurs, North).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Betty Uprichard	5	1	Betty Uprichard	6
1	Emma Wright	5	1	Caroline Testout	6
1	Etoile de Hollande	5	1	Emma Wright	6
1	Mabel Morse	5	1	Etoile de Hollande	6
1	Mme. Butterfly	5	1	K. of K.	6
1	Shot Silk	5	1	Lady Pirrie	6
2	Angele Pernet	4	1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	6
2	Christine	4	1	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	6
2	Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald	4	1	Ophelia	6
2	Hortulanus Budde	4	10	Angele Pernet	5
2	Lady Pirrie	4	10	Christine	5
2	Los Angeles	4	10	General McArthur	5
2	Mme. Edouard Herriot	4	10	Golden Emblem	5
2	Marcia Stanhope	4	10	Los Angeles	5
2	Mrs. Henry Morse	4	10	Mme. Butterfly	5
2	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	4	10	Margaret Dickson Hamill	5
17	Admiration	3	10	Mrs. Henry Morse	5
17	Gwynneth Jones	3	10	Red Letter Day	5
17	Golden Emblem	3	10	Shot Silk	5
17	Independence Day	3	10	W. F. Dreer	5
17	Ivy May	3	21	Frau Karl Druschki	4
17	K. of K.	3	21	Gorgeous	4
17	Lady Hillingdon	3	21	Hugh Dickson	4
17	Lady Inchiquin	3	21	Independence Day	4
17	Mrs. Henry Bowles	3	21	Isobel	4
17	W. F. Dreer	3	21	Lady Inchiquin	4
			21	Mabel Morse	4
			21	Miss C. E. van Rossem	4
			21	Mrs. Henry Bowles	4
			21	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	4

Table 6.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION, NORTH.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	11	6	5	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
1	11	6	5	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange.
1	11	6	5	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
4	10	6	4	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery crimson.
4	10	5	5	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
4	10	6	4	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
4	10	6	4	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow.
4	10	5	5	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.
9	9	5	4	Angele Pernet, Pernetiana	1924	Dark apricot, shaded.
9	9	5	4	Christine, Pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow.
9	9	6	3	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
9	9	5	4	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
9	9	4	5	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
9	9	5	4	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
15	8	6	2	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
15	8	5	3	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
15	8	5	3	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
18	7	5	2	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
18	7	4	3	Independence Day, H.T.	1919	Deep orange.
18	7	4	3	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
18	7	3	4	Marcia Stanhope, H.T.	1922	Pure white.
18	7	4	3	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
18	7	6	1	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Table 7.—(Nurserymen, South).

Table 8.—(Amateurs, South).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Betty Uppichard	8	1	Betty Uppichard	11
1	Covent Garden	8	1	Emma Wright	11
1	Etoile de Hollande	8	1	Etoile de Hollande	11
1	Golden Emblem	8	1	Independence Day	11
1	Los Angeles	8	1	K. of K.	11
1	Mme. Butterfly	8	1	Los Angeles	11
1	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	8	1	Mme. Edouard Herriot	11
1	Shot Silk	8	1	Shot Silk	11
9	Emma Wright	7	9	Caroline Testout	10
9	General McArthur	7	9	Mabel Morse	10
9	Lady Inchiquin	7	9	Ophelia	10
9	Lady Pirrie	7	12	Isobel	9
9	Mabel Morse	7	12	Lady Inchiquin	9
9	Mrs. Henry Bowles	7	12	Lady Pirrie	9
9	Mrs. Henry Morse	7	12	Mrs. Henry Bowles	9
9	Ophelia	7	12	Mrs. Henry Morse	9
17	Angele Pernet	6	12	Mrs. Wemyss Quin	9
17	K. of K.	6	18	Angele Pernet	8
17	W. F. Dreer	6	18	Christine	8
20	Christine	5	18	Frau Karl Druschki	8
20	Independence Day	5	18	General McArthur	8
20	Lady Roundway	5	18	Golden Emblem	8
20	Lord Charlemont	5	18	Mme. Butterfly	8
20	Mme. Abel Chatenay	5	18	W. F. Dreer	8
20	Mme. Edouard Herriot	5	25	Hugh Dickson	7
			25	Mme. Abel Chatenay	7
			25	Miss C. E. van Rossem	7

Table 9.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION, SOUTH.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	19	11	8	Betty Uppichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
1	19	11	8	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
1	19	11	8	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
1	19	11	8	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.
5	18	11	7	Emma Wright, H.T.	1917	Pure orange.
6	17	11	6	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
6	17	10	7	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
6	17	9	8	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana	1914	Canary yellow.
6	17	10	7	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
10	16	8	8	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
10	16	11	5	Independence Day, H.T.	1919	Deep orange.
10	16	9	7	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
10	16	9	7	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery crimson.
10	16	8	8	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
10	16	11	5	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
10	16	9	7	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
10	16	9	7	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
18	15	8	7	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
19	14	8	6	Angele Pernet, Pernetiana	1924	Dark apricot, shaded.
19	14	10	4	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
19	14	8	6	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
22	13	8	5	Christine, Pernetiana	1918	Deep golden yellow.
23	12	8	4	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
23	12	9	3	Isobel, Pernetiana	1916	Orange scarlet.
23	12	7	5	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.

Table 10.—ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Northern Votes.	Southern Votes.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	30	11	19	Betty Uprichard, H.T. ...	1921	Orange pink.
1	30	11	19	Etoile de Hollande, H.T. ...	1919	Bright dark red.
3	29	11	18	Emma Wright, H.T. ...	1917	Pure orange.
3	29	10	19	Shot Silk, H.T. ...	1923	Orange rose shaded yellow.
5	28	9	19	Los Angeles, H.T. ...	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
6	27	10	17	Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Pernetiana ...	1914	Canary yellow.
7	26	9	17	K. of K., H.T. ...	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
7	26	10	16	Lady Pirrie, H.T. ...	1910	Delicate coppery crimson.
7	26	9	17	Mabel Morse, H.T. ...	1922	Rich golden yellow.
7	26	10	16	Mme. Butterfly, H.T. ...	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
7	26	10	16	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana ...	1913	Vivid terra-cotta passing to strawberry rose.
12	25	9	16	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T. ...	1919	Silvery rose pink.
13	24	8	16	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana ...	1916	Golden yellow.
13	24	7	17	Ophelia, H.T. ...	1912	Salmon flesh.
15	23	9	14	Angele Pernet, Pernetiana ...	1924	Dark apricot, shaded.
15	23	7	16	Independence Day, H.T. ...	1919	Deep orange.
15	23	7	16	Lady Inchiquin, H.T. ...	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
15	23	7	16	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T. ...	1921	Glowing rose.
19	22	8	14	Caroline Testout, H.T. ...	1890	Bright warm pink.
19	22	9	13	Christine, Pernetiana ...	1918	Deep golden yellow.
19	22	7	15	General McArthur, H.T. ...	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
19	22	8	14	W. F. Dreer, H.T. ...	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
23	17	5	12	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P. ...	1900	Pure white.
23	17	5	12	Isobel, Pernetiana ...	1916	Orange scarlet.
23	17	5	12	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T. ...	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.
26	16	6	10	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T. ...	1910	White.
27	14	7	7	Marcia Stanhope, H.T. ...	1922	Pure white.
27	14	5	9	Miss C. E. van Rossem, H.T. ...	1920	Velvety red.
27	14	5	9	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T. ...	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
30	13	5	8	Clarice Goodacre, H.T. ...	1916	Chrome on ivory white.
30	13	3	10	Lord Charlemont, H.T. ...	1922	Clear scarlet crimson.
32	12	2	10	Covent Garden, H.T. ...	1919	Deep crimson.
32	12	6	6	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T. ...	1915	Pure straw.
32	12	5	7	Red Letter Day, H.T. ...	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson.
35	11	5	6	Hortulanus Budde, H.T. ...	1919	Dark velvety red.
36	9	6	3	Admiration, H.T. ...	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion.
36	9	5	4	Gorgeous, H.T. ...	1915	Orange yellow, flushed copper.
36	9	1	8	Lady Roundway, H.T. ...	1923	Deep coppery chrome.
36	9	3	6	Melanie Soupert, H.T. ...	1905	Pale yellow, suffused amethyst.

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN PURPOSES.

By this term it is meant those varieties that are suited for growing as specimen blooms fit for staging in Exhibition boxes and baskets if so desired, but are equally good for general garden cultivation. The Nurserymen's Table 11 and the Amateurs' Table 12 are shown separately.

EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Table 11.—(Nurserymen).

Table 12.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Los Angeles	12	1	Caroline Testout	17
1	Mrs. Henry Bowles	12	1	Lady Inchiquin	17
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	12	1	Mrs. Henry Bowles	17
4	Gorgeous	11	1	Mrs. Henry Morse	17
4	Mabel Morse	11	1	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	17
6	Admiration	10	6	Frau Karl Druschki	16
6	Caroline Testout	10	6	Hugh Dickson	16
6	Frau Karl Druschki	10	6	Mabel Morse	16
6	Rev. F. Page-Roberts	10	6	Miss Willmott	16
10	Lady Inchiquin	9	10	Admiration	15
10	Marcia Stanhope	9	10	Gorgeous	15
10	Miss Willmott	9	12	Augustus Hartmann	14
10	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	9	13	Los Angeles	13
14	Golden Emblem	7	14	Golden Emblem	12
14	Hugh Dickson	7	14	Mrs. Charles Lamplough	12
16	Margaret Dickson Hamill	6	16	Marcia Stanhope	11
17	Augustus Hartmann	5	16	Melanie Soupert	11
17	Dame Edith Helen	5	18	Gladys Holland	10
17	Shot Silk	5	19	Mrs. John Laing	8
17	W. F. Dreer	5	20	Margaret Dickson Hamill	7

The final results are given in Table 13.

Table 13.—EXHIBITION AND GARDEN ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	29	17	12	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
1	29	17	12	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
3	27	17	10	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1900	Bright warm pink.
3	27	16	11	Mabel Morse, H.T.	1922	Rich golden yellow.
3	27	17	10	Rev. F. Page-Roberts, H.T.	1921	Orange gold to saffron yellow.
6	26	16	10	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1930	Pure white.
6	26	15	11	Gorgeous, H.T.	1916	Orange yellow, flushed copper.
6	26	17	9	Lady Inchiquin, H.T.	1921	Rose pink, suffused orange.
9	25	15	10	Admiration, H.T.	1922	Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion
9	25	13	12	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
9	25	16	9	Miss Willmott, H.T.	1916	Soft creamy white.
12	23	16	7	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
13	21	12	9	Mrs. Charles Lamplough, H.T.	1920	Lemon chrome.
14	20	11	9	Marcia Stanhope, H.T.	1922	Pure white.
15	19	14	5	Augustus Hartmann, H.T.	1914	Brilliant metallic red.
15	19	12	7	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow.
17	15	11	4	Melanie Soupert, H.T.	1905	Sunset yellow, suffused amethyst.
18	14	10	4	Gladys Holland, H.T.	1916	Buff yellow and apricot.
19	13	7	6	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw.
20	12	8	4	Mrs. John Laing, H.P.	1887	Rosy pink.
21	10	6	4	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	Pure deep pink.
21	10	5	5	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.

ROSES FOR GROWING AS STANDARDS.

This method of growing Roses is still very popular, especially as it enables one to examine their trees more easily. It is important that they should be securely staked and tied, or they are apt to throw out suckers for a long way underground, so as to provide more anchorage. Iron stakes are the best, but a small pack of old cloth should be placed between the stem and the stake where tied, in order to prevent chafing.

Table 14.—(Nurserymen).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Hugh Dickson	13
1	Mme. Butterfly	13
3	Betty Uppichard	12
3	Etoile de Hollande	12
3	Frau Karl Druschki	12
3	Los Angeles	12
3	Shot Silk	12
8	Caroline Testout	11
8	Lady Pirrie	11
8	Mme. Edouard Herriot	11
11	General McArthur	10
11	Mrs. Henry Bowles	10
13	Golden Emblem	9
13	Mme. Abel Chatenay	9
13	Mrs. Henry Morse	9
16	Covent Garden	8
16	Margaret Dickson Hamill	8
16	Ophelia	8
16	W. F. Dreer	8
20	Independence Day	7
20	Lady Hillingdon	7

Table 15.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Mrs. Henry Morse	17
2	Betty Uppichard	16
2	Caroline Testout	16
2	Hugh Dickson	16
2	Lady Pirrie	16
6	Frau Karl Druschki	15
6	General McArthur	15
6	Los Angeles	15
6	Mme. Butterfly	15
6	Ophelia	15
11	Etoile de Hollande	14
11	Lady Hillingdon	14
11	Mme. Edouard Herriot	14
14	Shot Silk	13
15	Mme. Abel Chatenay	12
16	Mrs. Henry Bowles	10
16	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	10
18	Golden Emblem	9
18	Margaret Dickson Hamill	9
20	K. of K.	8
20	Mrs. Foley Hobbs	8
20	Red Letter Day	8
20	W. F. Dreer	8

The final results are given in Table 16.

Table 16.—ROSES FOR STANDARDS.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	29	16	13	Hugh Dickson, H.P.	1904	Crimson, shaded scarlet.
2	28	16	12	Betty Uprichard, H.T.	1921	Orange pink.
2	28	15	13	Mme. Butterfly, H.T.	1920	Pink, shaded apricot.
4	27	16	11	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Bright warm pink.
4	27	15	12	Frau Karl Druschki, H.P.	1900	Pure white.
4	27	16	11	Lady Pirrie, H.T.	1910	Delicate coppery salmon.
4	27	15	12	Los Angeles, H.T.	1916	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.
8	26	14	12	Etoile de Hollande, H.T.	1919	Bright dark red.
8	26	17	9	Mrs. Henry Morse, H.T.	1919	Silvery rose pink.
10	25	15	10	General McArthur, H.T.	1905	Bright scarlet crimson.
10	25	14	11	Mme. Edouard Herriot, Pernetiana	1913	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
10	25	13	12	Shot Silk, H.T.	1923	Orange rose, shaded yellow.
13	23	15	8	Ophelia, H.T.	1912	Salmon flesh.
14	21	14	7	Lady Hillingdon, T.	1910	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.
14	21	12	9	Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre.
16	20	10	10	Mrs. Henry Bowles, H.T.	1921	Glowing rose.
17	18	9	9	Golden Emblem, Pernetiana	1916	Golden yellow
18	17	9	8	Margaret Dickson Hamill, H.T.	1915	Pale straw.
19	16	8	8	W. F. Dreer, H.T.	1920	Golden yellow, shaded peach.
20	14	6	8	Covent Garden, H. T.	1919	Deep crimson.
20	14	8	6	Red Letter Day, H.T.	1914	Glowing scarlet crimson.
22	13	6	7	Independence Day, H.T.	1919	Deep orange.
22	13	8	5	K. of K., H.T.	1917	Brilliant scarlet crimson.
22	13	10	3	Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.	1910	White.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

The Climbing varieties—that is the Climbing Sports from the dwarf varieties—are becoming more and more popular every year. They are fully dealt with in the Symposium on pages 40-74. There is no new wichuraiana Rambler of any merit. The selections are first given separately in Tables 17 and 18, and the final results in Table 19.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Table 17.—(Nurserymen).

Table 18.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	American Pillar	13	1	American Pillar	16
1	Excelsa	13	1	Emily Gray	16
1	Paul's Scarlet Climber	13	1	Excelsa	16
4	Albéric Barbier	12	1	Paul's Scarlet Climber	16
4	Mermaid	12	5	Albéric Barbier	15
6	Dorothy Perkins	11	5	Hiawatha	15
6	Emily Gray	11	5	Mermaid	15
6	Minnehaha	11	5	Paul's Lemon Pillar	15
9	Climbing Caroline Testout	10	9	Blush Rambler	14
9	Climbing Ophelia	10	9	Dorothy Perkins	14
9	François Juranville	10	9	Lady Godiva	14
12	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot	9	12	Climbing Caroline Testout	13
12	Léontine Gervais	9	12	Climbing Ophelia	13
14	Blush Rambler	8	12	Lady Waterlow	13
14	Climbing General McArthur	8	15	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot	12
14	Lady Godiva	8	15	Léontine Gervais	12
14	Paul's Lemon Pillar	8	17	Climbing Lady Hillingdon	10
14	Sanders, White	8	17	François Juranville	10
19	Hiawatha	7	17	Sanders, White	10
			20	Climbing General McArthur	9
			20	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay	9

Table 19.—CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES.

Position.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	29	16	13	American Pillar, wich. ramb.	1909	Clear rose, pink centre.
1	29	16	13	Excelsa, wich. ramb.	1909	Bright rosy crimson.
1	29	16	13	Paul's Scarlet Climber, H. wich.	1916	Scarlet.
4	27	15	12	Albéric Barbier, wich. ramb.	1900	Yellow buds, changing to creamy white.
4	27	16	11	Emily Gray, H. wich.	1916	Golden yellow.
4	27	15	12	Mermaid, H. Bracteata... ..	1917	Pale sulphur yellow.
7	25	14	11	Dorothy Perkins, wich. ramb.	1901	Rose pink.
8	23	13	10	Climbing Caroline Testout H.T.	1902	Bright warm pink.
8	23	13	10	Climbing Ophelia, H.T.	1920	Salmon flesh.
8	23	15	8	Paul's Lemon Pillar, H.N.	1915	Sulphur yellow.
11	22	14	8	Blush Rambler, mult. scan.	1903	Blush rose.
11	22	15	7	Hiawatha, wich. ramb.	1905	Rich crimson, with white eye.
11	22	14	8	Lady Godiva, wich. ramb.	1908	Pale blush, deeper centre.
14	21	12	9	Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, Per- netiana.	1921	Vivid terra-cotta, passing to strawberry rose.
14	21	12	9	Léontine Gervais, wich. ramb.	1906	Salmon rose, tinted yellow.
16	20	10	10	François Juranville, wich. ramb.	1906	Deep lawn pink.
17	19	13	6	Lady Waterlow, H.T.	1903	Pale salmon blush, edged carmine.
18	18	10	8	Sanders' White, wich. ramb.	1915	Pure white.
19	17	9	8	Climbing General McArthur, H.T.	1923	Bright scarlet crimson.
20	16	10	6	Climbing Lady Hillingdon, T.	1917	Bright golden yellow.
21	15	9	6	Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1917	Pale salmon rose, deeper centre.

THE DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

There have been many additions to this charming class of miniature flowering Roses recently, and the most striking are, perhaps, Golden Salmon and Kirsten Poulsen.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Table 20.—(Nurserymen).

Table 21.—(Amateurs).

Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Coral Cluster ...	13	1	Coral Cluster ...	15
2	Orleans Rose ...	12	1	Ellen Poulsen ...	15
3	Kirsten Poulsen ...	11	3	Orange King ...	14
4	Edith Cavell ...	10	4	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush ...	13
4	Orange King ...	10	5	Eblouissant ...	12
6	Eblouissant ...	9	5	Edith Cavell ...	12
6	Else Poulsen ...	9	5	Orleans Rose ...	12
8	Yvonne Rabier ...	8	8	Kirsten Poulsen ...	11
9	Ellen Poulsen ...	7	9	Yvonne Rabier ...	10
10	Golden Salmon ...	5	10	Else Poulsen ...	8
10	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush ...	5	10	Perle d'Or ...	8
			12	Golden Salmon ...	7

Table 22.—DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Position	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	28	15	13	Coral Cluster ...	1920	Pale coral pink.
2	24	12	12	Orleans Rose ...	1909	Vivid crimson.
2	24	14	10	Orange King ...	1924	Vivid orange.
4	22	12	10	Edith Cavell ...	1917	Bright cherry crimson, with white eye.
4	22	15	7	Ellen Poulsen ...	1912	Bright cherry rose.
4	22	11	11	Kirsten Poulsen ...	1925	Bright scarlet, shaded gold.
7	21	12	9	Etlouissant ...	1918	Rich scarlet crimson.
8	18	13	5	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush ...	1906	Bright deep pink.
8	18	10	8	Yvonne Rabier ...	1910	White.
10	17	8	9	Else Poulsen ...	1924	Flesh pink.
11	12	7	5	Golden Salmon ...	—	Golden salmon pink.
11	12	8	4	Perle d'Or ...	1896	Nankeen yellow.

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

The following Tables are for Roses of recent introduction that have been put into commerce since 1921.

It is always very difficult to gauge the value of a new variety as it is staged at the Shows. It is only when it is grown under ordinary conditions that its true value may be assessed. Then, again, new varieties are, so to speak, pushed on and on for buds and grafts until the stock is so weakened that it takes some time to recover. Betty Uprichard, for instance: when I first had that variety it was a puny plant, and would not grow. It was very nearly discarded, but when I had it budded on my own stocks things were very different, and one had quickly to change their mind. We are now going to have our long wished for trial ground, and it is hoped that it will not only prove a success, but also be of the greatest benefit to all Rose lovers. We shall then be able to stamp varieties that have proved their merit with a hall mark, and they will be the varieties of the day, and the catalogues be very quickly depleted of the doubtful and freakish varieties.

The voters reside in different parts of the country, and are experts. Each was asked to place the varieties marked on the audit paper in what they considered the order of merit, and to deal in the same way with the Decorative and Climbing Roses.

Table 23.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.T.'s AND T.'s.

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Total No. of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nuracynmen.
1	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T.	462	263	199
2	Captain Kilbee-Stuart (1922), H.T.	457	270	187
3	Dame Edith Helen (1926), H.T.	449	219	230
4	Admiration (1922), H.T.	426	238	188
5	Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (1924), H.T.	404	207	197
6	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T.	394	217	177
7	Captain F. S. Harvey-Cant (1925), H.T.	350	184	166
8	Mabel Turner (1924), H.T.	337	200	137
9	Lord Allenby (1923), H.T.	319	185	134
10	Maud Cuming (1924), H.T.	315	163	152
11	Dr. A. I. Petyt (1923), H.T.	305	187	118
12	Shot Silk (1924), H.T.	272	132	140
13	Courage (1923), H.T.	269	146	123
14	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	261	159	102
14	Mrs. Courtney Page (1923), H.T.	261	149	112
16	Lady F. Stronge (1925), H.T.	217	110	107
17	F. J. Harrison (1924), H.T.	215	111	104
18	Clara Curtis (1923), H.T.	163	72	91
19	Mabel Jackson (1924), H.T.	162	87	75
20	David Gilmour (1923), H.T.	147	88	59

Table 24.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER DECORATIVE ROSES.

Dwarf Varieties.				Climbing Varieties.			
Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.	Position in Audit.	NAME.
1	Shot Silk (1924), H.T.	27	1	Allen Chandler (1924), H.T.	21	1	Allen Chandler (1924), H.T.
2	Angele Pernet (1924), Pernetiana	23	2	Chastity (1924), H.T.	20	2	Chastity (1924), H.T.
3	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T.	23	3	Phyllis Bide (1924), H. Poly	19	3	Phyllis Bide (1924), H. Poly
4	Marcia Stanhope (1922), H.T.	17	4	Climbing General McArthur (1922), H.T.	17	4	Climbing General McArthur (1922), H.T.
5	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	13	5	Climbing Los Angeles (1923), H.T.	17	5	Climbing Los Angeles (1923), H.T.
6	Mrs. A. R. Barracough (1924), H.T.	13	6	Mary Wallace (1926), H.T.	12	6	Mary Wallace (1926), H.T.
7	Admiration (1922), H.T.	12	7	Climbing Mme. Butterfly (1925), H.T.	11	7	Climbing Mme. Butterfly (1925), H.T.
8	Dame Edith Helen (1926), H.T.	10	8	Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (1922), T.	10	8	Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (1922), T.
9	Gwynneth Jones (1925), H.T.	10	9	Albertine (1921), H.T.	6	9	Albertine (1921), H.T.
10	Lady Roundway (1923), H.T.	9					
11	Betty Uprichard (1921), H.T.	9					
12	Dainty Bess (1926), H.T.	8					
13	Florence Izzard (1923), H.T.	8					

Table 25.—SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER ROSES.

Exhibition and Garden.

Position in Audit.	NAME.	Number of Votes.
1	Mabel Morse (1922), H.T.	22
2	Dame Edith Helen (1926), H.T.	21
2	Mrs. A. R. Barracough (1924), H.T.	21
2	Shot Silk (1924), H.T.	21
5	Marcia Stanhope (1922), H.T.	19
6	Admiration (1922), H.T.	17
6	Captain F. S. Harvey-Cant (1925), H.T.	17
8	Lord Charlemont (1922), H.T.	16
9	Dr. A. I. Petyt (1923), H.T.	15
10	Maud Cumming (1924), H.T.	14
11	Lady F. Stronge (1925), H.T.	12
12	Mrs. Beatty (1925), H.T.	11
13	Lady Inchiquin (1921), H.T.	10

The Voters.

Amateurs.—Mr. S. W. Burgess (Kent), Mr. H. R. Darlington (Middlesex), Mr. J. G. Glassford (Lancashire), Mr. F. Glenney (Cambs), Mr. J. N. Hart (Middlesex), Mr. John Kerr (Scotland), Mr. Norman Lambert (Yorkshire), Mr. Lewis Levy (Kent), Mr. Oliver Mee (Cheshire), Mr. George Marriott (Notts), Mr. W. E. Moore (Middlesex), Mr. B. W.

Price (Gloucester), Mr. J. E. Rayer (Worcestershire), Major A. D. G. Shelley (Surrey), Mr. W. Sunderland (Yorkshire), Mr. C. C. Williamson (Kent).

Nurserymen.—Mr. Frank Cant (Essex), Mr. W. E. Chaplin (Herts), Mr. E. Doncaster (Cambs), Mr. W. Easlea (Essex), Mr. W. E. Harkness (Herts), Mr. E. A. Jefferies (Gloucester), Mr. H. Morse (Norfolk), Mr. Owen Murrell (Salop), Mr. J. Cranfield-Parker (Essex), Mr. George Prince (Oxford), Mr. R. W. Proctor (Derby), Mr. T. Robinson (Notts), Mr. F. Spooner (Surrey), Mr. G. M. Taylor (Scotland).



THE LATE ALFRED E. PRINCE.
(GEORGE PRINCE.)



ALFRED E. PRINCE.

The late Alfred E. Prince, who died very suddenly in September last, was one of the oldest and best-known Members of the Society. He will best be remembered as the Champion of Tea Roses, which he grew to perfection in his Nursery at Longworth. The success his Roses obtained at the Shows throughout the country was remarkable, and although his native town was already famous he made it still more so with his Oxford Roses. One day at a certain Provincial Show his exhibit had been placed second by the judges; a mistake had been made, as it afterwards turned out, in affixing the "First Prize" slip to the wrong card. Alfred Prince never complained, and when his fellow exhibitors urged him to protest he said, "No, it is all right." He afterwards told me, "When I first started Exhibiting my father said, 'Look here, my boy, you are just starting on your own, and I am going to tell you this: Always remember to hold your tongue when you lose, because you will sometimes be placed second when you ought to have been first, but more often placed first when you ought to have been second.'" He was a thorough sportsman, a generous friend, and a quiet and unassuming gentleman.

NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

THE NEW ROSE TRIAL GROUND.

The Council are establishing a Rose Trial Ground at Haywards Heath, Sussex. The site has been inspected and reported upon by a Special Committee of Experts appointed for that purpose, and it is proposed to have part of the Ground ready to receive plants in the Autumn of 1928.

The Trial Ground will be managed by a Committee of Experts, and be under the personal supervision of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Courtney Page. Every care will be taken to ensure security, and special regulations will be framed for visitors.

Not less than six plants of each New dwarf, or two plants each of a New Climbing or Rambling variety should be sent, and they should reach the Garden **not later than the middle of November**. Plants should be sent by Rail or Post addressed to Mr. Courtney Page, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

When sending New varieties it should be stated as far as possible the variety they are considered to be an advance upon, or nearly allied to. If the New variety is dwarf, six plants of the variety it is considered to be an advance upon should also be sent, so as they may be planted alongside the New variety. Should the New variety be a Climbing or Rambling Rose, then two plants of the variety it is considered to be an advance upon should also be sent. It is most important that the stock the plants are worked upon should be stated.

No New variety, unless in Commerce, will bear a name in the Trial Ground, but be under a confidential number.

The Award of the Gold Medal will remain as at present, but a New Award will be made to those varieties which, after trial, are considered worthy. Raisers' plants of New varieties sent out since 1924 would be welcomed.

The Council feel that in establishing a Rose Trial Ground they are filling a long-felt want, and now rely upon the raisers of New varieties of Roses, both at home and abroad, to do their utmost to make it a success by sending their New productions.

Further arrangements will be announced later in the Press.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

The Great International Rose Conference

To be held in London from Friday, June 29th, until Thursday, July 5th, 1928.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, June 29th ... Opening of the Great Summer Rose Show in the Grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at 12 noon.

Saturday, June 30th ... Great Summer Rose Show continued.

Sunday, July 1st ...

Monday, July 2nd ... Rose Conference at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

Morning Session, 11 a.m.

1. Rose Species.
2. Genetics of the Rose.
3. The future of the Rose.

Interval 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

1. The future of the Rose as a Decorative flower.
2. Diseases of the Rose.

Evening ... **Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, 6.30 p.m.**

Tuesday, July 3rd ... Visit to Kew and Tea, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 4th... Visit the outdoor Rose Nurseries, Colchester.

Thursday, July 5th ... Visit the Rose Nurseries (under Glass) in the Lea Valley.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son whereby hotel accommodation may be secured at very reasonable charges, and intending visitors should get into touch direct with them at any of their offices.

The Hon. Secretary, The National Rose Society, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, would be glad to hear from any intending visitors.

Further arrangements will be announced later in the Press.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

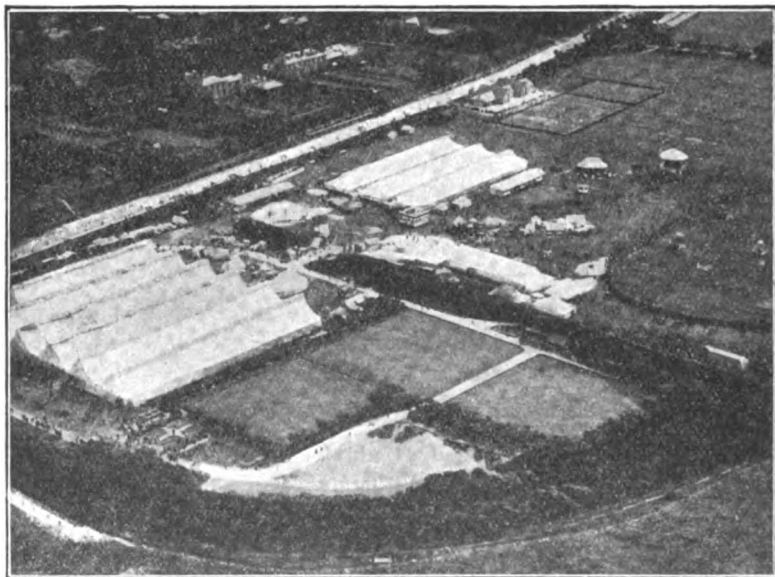
SOUTHPORT

THE WORLD'S LARGEST
— ANNUAL SUMMER —

FLOWER SHOW

AUGUST 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1928.

OVER £4,000 IN PRIZES. 



An Aerial View of the Showground.

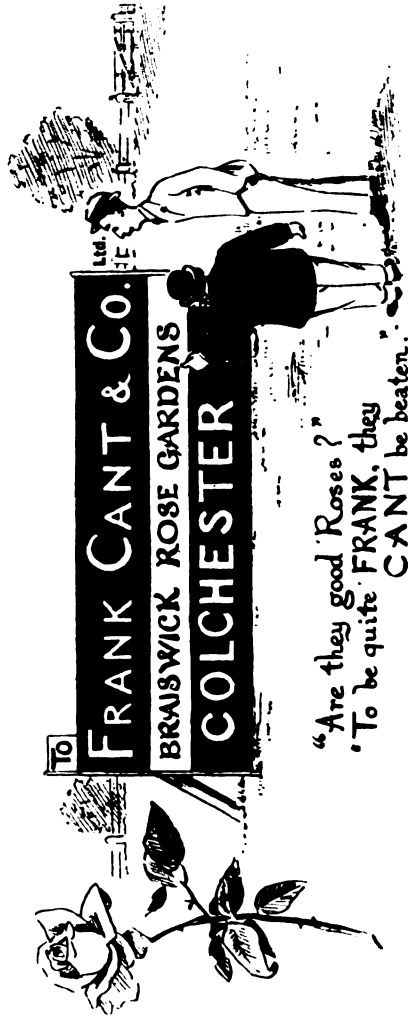
The NATIONAL SWEET PEA SOCIETY
will hold in conjunction with the SOUTHPORT SHOW
A SPECIAL PROVINCIAL SHOW.

— Invitation Competitive Sheep Dog Trials. Horse Leaping Events. —
Band Concerts.

The 1928 Schedule may be obtained, post free, from the Secretary, Southport Flower Show, Town Hall, SOUTHPORT. The Secretary will also be pleased to send, post free on application, a copy of the beautifully illustrated Southport Official Guide Book.

**THROUGH CARRIAGES EACH WEEK-DAY all the Year round between
London (Euston) and Southport.**

THE HOME OF THE ROSE.



*Descriptive Catalogue
post free.*

Will Members kindly add
to orders or enquiries ... **NO. 12**

BATH'S

Select Roses, &c.

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

BATH'S Roses.

100,000 good Plants in the best varieties.

BATH'S Home Grown Bulbs.

As supplied to the Royal Parks and Gardens. The largest bulb growers in the United Kingdom.

BATH'S Select Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

From the finest stocks that are grown.

BATH'S Dahlias.

Cactus, Decorative, Charm Pomponne, Peony-flowered, Collarette, &c.

BATH'S Carnations.

200 best new and standard varieties. 100,000 plants for present delivery.

BATH'S Gold Medal Gladiolus.

We cultivate 10 acres of the leading varieties, including the latest novelties.

BATH'S Gorgeous Peonies.

The fashionable flower; all the the best sorts.

BATH'S Plants for all Gardens.

All the favourite sorts, with the newest additions.

BATH'S Fruit Trees and Bushes, Raspberry Canes, &c.

In all the best varieties for garden culture.

Complete Illustrated Catalogues, with Copious
Cultural Directions, post Free on application.

All goods are sent securely packed and Carriage
Paid throughout Great Britain.

R. H. BATH, Ltd., The Floral Farms, WISBECH.

LOAM

for Roses

I have a Special Heavy Fibrous Yellow Turf Loam for Roses, which can be had in either a "matured" condition cut from stack for this purpose, or in the green state.

A Member of the Council of the National Rose Society writes:— "The Roses grown in your soil have done splendidly, I have never seen such growth as they have put on the first year after planting. At twelve shows this year I took 13 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 4 Thirds, 4 Cups, 2 Salvers, 3 Silver Medals and Gold Medal."

Another Gentleman writes;— "I thank you for supplying Loam of such excellent quality. It only requires to be fully known amongst Rose growers for you to have an immense demand for it."

The late respected Mr. R. de Escofet wrote when living in London:— "Since planting my Roses in your Loam I have had excellent results, considering I grow my Roses within four miles of Charing Cross. I have won 3 Challenge Cups, 8 Firsts, 3 Seconds and 2 Medals for best blooms at four shows only."

Also Special Loam for top dressing Rose Beds, Tennis Courts, etc. This is broken into a fine condition and is in the nature of "crumbs."

Quotations carriage paid, or delivered by lorry. Catalogue on application.

A. B. JOHNSTON

New Park, Cranleigh, Surrey

MERRYWEATHER'S ROSES

Have a World-
wide reputation.

We shall be glad
of your enquiries.

(Q)

Strong & Sturdy
always, they defy
competition.

FOR THE GARDEN
FOR EXHIBITION
FOR BEDS
FOR EVERYWHERE

(Q)

We have Roses to
suit all localities
and positions.

Guaranteed Home Grown.

DO YOU WANT
FRUIT TREES

for

Orchard Planting, Garden Planting,
Pleasure, Profit, or both?

Fruit Trees of all kinds to select from.

Don't fail to plant
Bramley's Seedling, the
most profitable Apple
grown.....or

(Q)

The Damson of the future,
"Merryweather." Send
for particulars of this great
acquisition.

A GRAND STOCK OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES

HERBACEOUS PLANTS
- in great variety. -

Send for Catalogues, full of interesting information, post free on application to

H. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd.
SOUTHWELL, Notts.

The Hampton Plant Co.

NEW MALDEN, SURREY.

Roses, Fruit-Trees, Shrubs
— *Plants, Seeds, Bulbs.* —

Nurseries : CALIFORNIA ROAD

'Phone : MALDEN 0330.

Trams pass the Nurseries. Ⓞ Trains every few minutes.

Station : New Malden (only 8 miles from Waterloo).

A Famous Firm's Words to Rose Growers

Why put up with Spoiled Trees and
Bad Blooms when you can come to

JEYES for SPRAYS

TO CURE THEM.

JEYES' SUMMER WASH (non-poisonous), R.H.S. awards.
Commended. The best of all combined fungicides and
insecticides. Safe and economical to use.

JEYES' CYLLIN SOFT SOAP. LIQUID CYLLIN SOAP.
The famous fungicides with 20 years continuous success
behind them.

JEYES' WINTER WASHES for Black Spot. For use in dormant
periods.

JEYES' SOIL STERILISING POWDER for raising seedlings.

Send for Lists. Trade inquiries invited.
Off all Nurserymen, Seed-men and Sundriesmen.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPDs. CO., Ltd.

Victory House, 99, Regent St., W.

Telephone:
Regent 5033-4.
Telegrams:
Jeyes, London.

BARTON'S BOSTON ROSES

WE SPECIALLY CULTIVATE Weeping Standard Roses

("UMBRELLA ROSES").

Suitable for centres or borders of Lawns, etc.

PRICES:—3 to 4-ft., 5/-; 4 to 5-ft., 6/-; 5 to 6-ft., 7/6; over 6-ft., 7/6;
over 7-ft., 10/-. EXTRA SPECIAL SPECIMENS, 12/6 each.

Albertine
Alberic Barbier
Andre Louis
Auguste Gervaise
American Pillar
Aviateur Bleriot
Black Boy
Crimson Rambler
Dorothy Perkins
Dorothy Dennison
Emily Gray
Excelsa
Fernand Tanne
Francois Jouranville
Hiawatha
Jacotte
Jersey Beauty
Lady Gay
Leontine Gervaise
Minnehaha
Maxim Corbon
Paul Transon
Paul's Scarlet
Phyllis Bide
Romeo
Rene Andre
Sanders White
Shower of Gold
Snowflake
Sodenia
The Beacon
The Premier
Violetta
White Dorothy Perkins
Yvonne

The undermentioned varieties, which are always in big demand, can be supplied on tall Standard Briars, strong straight stems.

WE CAN ONLY RECOMMEND
"WEEPERS" budded on BRIAR
Stems.



A Weeping Standard Rose Tree.

We have a specially deep and rich loamy soil suitable to their production.

NOTE.—We have a fine collection of extra-specially selected 6 to 10 feet Weepers on thick sturdy Briar Stems. Price 12/6 each.

WE SEND OUT ONLY RELIABLE PLANTS, and once you plant our Roses you will be certain to come to us for more.

30,000 STANDARDS budded on Briar—Betty Unrichard, Mabel Morse, Shot Silk, Florence L. Izzard, Angele Pernet, Lord Lambourne, Etoile de Holland, Mme. Butterfly, John Russell, and 100 other varieties.

ALL THE LATEST VARIETIES: POLYANTHA, BUSH, CLIMBING and RAMBLER ROSES budded on the finest BRIAR.

ROOTED CUTTING BRIARS, and SEEDLING BRIARS.
10/6 per 100. 24 per 1,000.

Consult our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue.

THE BARTON NURSERIES,

Rose Specialists,

BOSTON, Lincolnshire.

Established over a Century.

PRINCE'S Oxford Roses

**BUY BRITISH ROSES
AND
BE PROUD OF THEM**

MY ROSES are known and
grown all over the world.
I GROW and SPECIALISE
IN ROSES ONLY.

THE
"DAILY MAIL" SCENTED ROSE

*I have pleasure in announcing that I am
distributing this wonderful Rose in conjunction
with the raiser, Mr. W. E. B. ARCHER, of
Sellindge, Ashford, Kent.*

*A very limited number of Plants ready
March 1st, 1929, price 5/- each.*

Information and catalogue free from—

GEORGE PRINCE
Longworth, Berks.

THE
SHREWSBURY
ROSES



If the **QUALITY** of the Plants you
purchase is your first consideration.
my Stock will give you satisfaction.



Catalogue and Special Quotations
for large quantities free on request.

EDWIN MURRELL,
Rose Nurseries,
SHREWSBURY.

Established 1837.

CARTER'S NEETA LABELS

WRITE
FOR
FREE
SAMPLE.

NEETA

● HUGH DICKSON HP

EVERY
NAME
SUPPLIED.

They are very easily read.
They are Permanent.
They withstand all
weathers and seasons.
They do not hold dust.
They are Fungus-proof.
Lichen, etc., does not
adhere.
They do not buckle.

CARTER'S
Lismore, Bexley,
KENT.

They are Cheap and
Practical.
They are clean to handle.
They are extremely light
in weight.
The Rose Class is in-
dicated.
They are NEETA than
other Labels.

Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 4/6 per dozen

" $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch, 1/6 per dozen

Size (for Roses only), $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1/3 per dozen.

Brass Wire Holders, 6d. doz.

Aluminium Wire, 1/8 hank

Post extra

PLAIN NEETA LABELS (for writing on with Ink).

Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 1/- per dozen, 7/- per 100

" $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch at 7d. per dozen, 4/6 per 100

SPECIAL INK 1/- per bottle

CUTS WITHOUT CRUSHING

PRICE
7/6
EACH



Rose Growers! The Rolcut Secateurs will easily cut raffia to hard wood $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. in thickness.

It can't jar or pinch the hand; and because of the Rolcut's clever construction, a perfectly clean, smooth cut is always obtained. Pruning with a Rolcut is a real pleasure. Supplied by the leading Garden Sundriesmen and Nurserymen. Price 7/6

ROLCUT SECATEURS

ROLCUT, 14, Regent St., London, W.

ALL YOUR "ROSE-NEEDS"

are catered for by

ELISHA J. HICKS

THE Rose Specialists,
HURST, BERKSHIRE

.....

The finest quality Roses
The speediest Despatch
The best Packing possible
The best of Rose Manures
The best of Insecticides
The best Advice gladly given

.....

Send for our Catalogue—our prices compare favourably
with any, and quotations can be given for quantities.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF
SUCCESS IN ROSE GROWING

is to buy from

ELISHA J. HICKS

ROSES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

AN UP-TO-DATE COLLECTION.

Roses and Fruit Trees are our Speciality.

Descriptive Catalogue free on application.

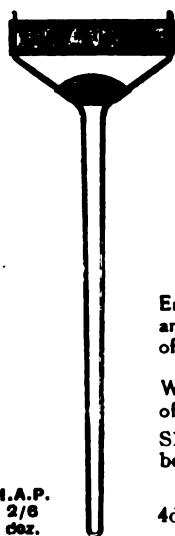
Inspection Invited.

S. SPOONER & SONS,

The Nurseries,
HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Est. 1820.

The CHEAPEST Effective PERMANENT LABEL for ROSES.



H.A.P.
2/6
doz.

Single name plate.

The Helichrysa
Registered Trade Mark

Pat. No. 254077.
Registered Design
713923.

Embossed single name plate and holder, all metal, for names of not more than 12 letters, **2/-** per doz.

With two name plates for names of over 12 letters, **2/6** per doz.

SEND your list of ROSES in BLOCK LETTERS to address below with P.O.—we send you the Labels in a few days.

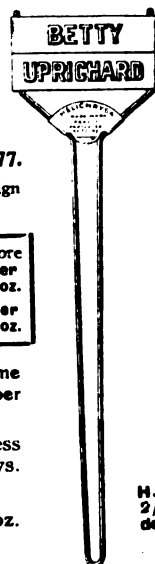
Q Postage & Packing Extra:

4d. on 1 doz. Holders and labels, 6d. on 3 doz., 9d. on 6 doz.

THE "HELICHRYS" LABEL Co.
8, RUSTHALL PARK, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Embossed name plates of not more than 12 letters with wire for attaching to roses ... **6d.** per doz.
Additional name plates for names of over 12 letters **6d.** per doz. extra.

Painted brown, with name brought out bright, **6d.** per doz. extra.



H.B.
2/6
doz.

Double name plate.

“Roses, Roses all the way”

(20 Miles).

The Most Unique Catalogue of Roses

Ever Published, including Photographic Supplement, will be posted to all Members of the National Rose Society this season. Make sure you are not overlooked

E. PERCY SMITH
The Rosery, Boston, Lincolnshire

Growers of one thing

STURDY ROSES

By the word "**STURDY**"
we mean sturdy in all ways

STRONG	GROWTH
HEALTHY	CONSTITUTION
ROOTS	RIGHT
TRUE	TO NAME
PRICE	MODERATE

Each Order receives the personal
attention of

J. CRANFIELD-PARKER
Managing Director,

**STANWAY
ROSE GARDENS Ltd.
COLCHESTER**

COME AND SEE THEM GROWING
THE REST WE LEAVE TO YOU

SATISFACTION RELIEVES ALL APPREHENSION

BY ROYAL



APPOINTMENT.

Dickson's Hawlmark

NEWTOWNARDS, CO. DOWN

THE CHAMPION ROSE GROWERS

ROSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE
IN FINEST QUALITY.

Hawlmark Pedigree Seedlings for 1928

May Wettern (H.T.) Edith Nellie Perkins (H.T.)
Advocate (H.T.) Adele Crofton (H.T.)

FOUR HONEST NEW ROSES

"Honest" because we have proved that they possess in a very high degree that most essential character, "vigorous, hardy free growth," without which no rose can gain lasting popularity.

May Wettern (salmon-pink) and Edith Nellie Perkins (orange-salmon) from sheer merit will be grown in quantities as numerous as our recent introductions, Shot-Silk, Betty Uprichard, Dame Edith Helen, etc. Adele Crofton (yellow and vermillion shadings) is a pure H.T. of outstanding merit, and will supercede Independence Day. Advocate has the real old rose fragrance, a beautiful, tree flowering, large crimson rose.

Catalogues and Full Particulars Free.



5 Doughty Friends

against Pests, Fungus and Poor Soil

XL ALL NICOTINE LIQUID INSECTICIDE.

For outdoor pests this preparation is magnificent. It is perfectly safe, and, above all, never fails.

XL ALL VAPORISING COMPOUND and Fumigating Shreds.

The liquid or cake compound or the handy shreds are used by most trade rose growers.

XL ALL WHITE FLY VAPOUR.

Can be used on Roses in full bloom. Cleans completely.

XL ALL AMMONIUM POLYSULPHIDE.

For Mildew on Roses and Fruit Trees.

XL ALL SPECIAL ROSE MANURE.

Three or four applications can be given, from Spring onward.

XL ALL SPECIALITIES

Supreme for 30 years, from
Nurserymen, Seedsmen,
Florists or Chemists

G. H. RICHARDS Ltd.
234, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1

2626

STREET'S SURREY GROWN

GOLD MEDAL



Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, American Plants,
Fruit Trees. Hedge and General Nursery Plants.

HENRY STREET

'Phone :
Brookwood
103 x 1.

SURREY ROSE NURSERIES,
WEST CHOBHAM, SURREY.

Station :
WOKING.

Rose Grounds :
BISLEY ROAD and GUILDFORD ROAD,
CHOBHAM.

BURCH'S FAMOUS ROSES

Winners of many hundreds of Prizes at the
Principal Exhibitions throughout the Country.

Our Rose Trees have been famous for
very many years for their beautiful
fibrous roots and for their hardihood.

We retain in our collection many of the
old favourites with their fragrance and
are constantly adding the best novelties.

—WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO—

GEORGE BURCH,
The Rose Gardens, Peterborough.



Buy British Grown ROSES for your Garden

Our NEW SEEDLINGS for distribution, May, 1928, are:

**LADY FORTEVIOT
DIANA CANT
MARGARET SPAUL
and HILDA**

We are also Raisers of:

**CECIL, MRS. BEATTY,
LADY WAKEFIELD, &c.**

See our Catalogue Post Free on application

**Winners of the National
Rose Society's Champion
Trophy FIFTEEN times**

CUT BLOOMS: JUNE—OCTOBER.

Hardy and reliable Plants can be
obtained from:

BENJAMIN R. CANT

AND SONS, LIMITED,

THE OLD ROSE
GARDENS, **COLCHESTER**

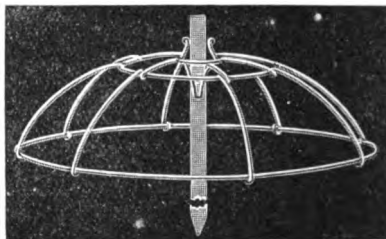
Established 1765.

ACME IMPERISHABLE METAL LABELS

No. 1. FOR ROSES ONLY.
2/6 per doz. **24/-** per gross.
 No. 3. FOR FRUITS ONLY (Pear Shape).
3/6 per doz. **36/-** per gross.
PERMANENT. NON-RUSTING.
 Rose Class is indicated. Spelling guaranteed.
 Made on Hard Rolled Zinc. Raised Letters.
CANNOT BECOME OBLITERATED.

**SPECIAL CAST ZINC LABELS
 FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

No. 219, on 6-in. stem, **4/6** per doz.
 Specially designed for Rockeries.
 No. 203, on 14-in. stem, **7/6** per doz.
 Suitable for Beds, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

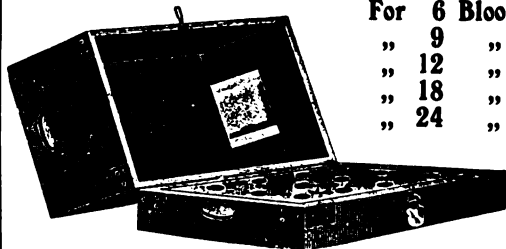
ADJUSTABLE UMBRELLA TRAINERS

Supplied if required in halves
 for old established trees.

PRICES.

Made of strong galvanised Iron Wire.

	Each.	if painted Green.
2-ft. diam., 3 rings, 8 stays,	6/-	8d.
If made in halves	7/6	
3-ft. diam., 3 rings, stays,	8/-	10d.
If made in halves	9/6	
4-ft. diam., 4 rings, 8 stays,	11/3	1/3
If made in halves	13/6	
5-ft. diam., 4 rings, 12 stays,	14/6	1/9
If made in halves	17/6	
Common Deal Stakes, pointed one end	3d. Extra	
7-ft. x 1 1/2-in. x 1 1/2-in. - -	1/9 each.	Per ft.

EXHIBITION BOXES FOR ROSES. N.R.S. REGULATION 7**PRICES: Fitted with West's Tubes & Clips**

For 6 Blooms	-	-	36/6
" 9 "	-	-	44/6
" 12 "	-	-	52/6
" 18 "	-	-	64/0
" 24 "	-	-	75/6

They are **LIGHT** and **STRONG**.
 They are fitted with **SPECIAL HINGES** enabling the lid to be taken on and off practically instantly.
 They are **FITTED WITH AN ARRANGEMENT FOR LIFTING UP THE BOX** to the required angle when on the exhibition table, thus doing away with the necessity of finding half bricks, pots, &c.

They are fitted inside with **TWO STRUTS** that, when turned round, keep the lid raised when the blooms are ready, but the words "Lids Off" have not yet been passed along.

**EXHIBITION
BOARDS**

Fitted with West's
Tubes.

PRICES:

6 Bloom	-	15/6
12 "	-	24/6

WEST'S TUBES
 complete with Clips,
14/0 doz.

MANUFACTURERS OF COMMEMORATION AND MOTTO PLATES, RADIATE STANDS (AS USED FOR THE NICKERSON CUP ENTRIES), METAL VASES, EXHIBITION EQUIPMENT INCLUDING ROSE BASKETS.

CATALOGUES FREE
 OFF ALL LEADING
 NURSERYMEN OR
 FROM

JOHN PINCHES

Telephone: RODNEY 3282.

3, CROWN BUILDINGS, CROWN STREET, LONDON, S.E.5

EASLEA'S ESSEX GROWN ROSES

Are cultivated in fields exposed to the sea air, the soil second to none in this famous Rose County.

We have pleasure in announcing the following

NEW PEDIGREE SEEDLINGS for 1928

Plants in pots available in June. Ground plants in Autumn.

APHRODITE (H.T.)—A charming decorative Rose; colour reddish coral with gold base. Semi-double. Very fragrant and wonderful foliage, which is disease proof. Cannot fail to please. Grand Autumnal.

IVANHOE (H.T.)—Brilliant scarlet to rich crimson. Very prolific, fine shapely buds. Splendid bedder and deliciously fragrant.

MRS. HERBERT DOWSETT (Pernetiana)—A sport of Los Angeles. The flowers are similar in size to Los Angeles, but several shades deeper in colour.

RUPERT BROOKE (H.T.)—Fawn pink to creamy flesh. Very profuse flowering. Large clusters of perfect flowers. Grand bedder.

WM. E. NICKERSON (H.T.)—Rich, glowing orange cerise, in the way of Lady Inchiquin, but a sturdier grower. Flowers large, of exhibition type.

OUR NOVELTIES OF 1927.

AMAMI (H.T.)—Soft peach pink. Flowers of immense size, not too double. Magnificent upright grower.

EVEREST (H.T.)—The largest Rose yet raised. Colour white, suffused yellow; sometimes the yellow shade very intense. Very vigorous, almost a climber. Grand for exhibitors. Gold Medal N.R.S. 1927.

THELMA (Hyb. Wich.)—A great acquisition. Delicate coral pink. Flowers large for its class. Beautiful foliage. Awarded "Cory Cup" 1926.

W. A. BILNEY (H.T.)—A most artistic Rose that all lovers of garden Roses will welcome. Colour primrose and crushed strawberry. Huge flowers, freely produced.

OUR CATALOGUE AND GUIDE Post Free.

Full of useful information. A Client writes: "*It is the best Catalogue I have ever seen.*"

WALTER EASLEA & SONS (Rose Specialists) **EASTWOOD, LEIGH-on-SEA.**



You will, I hope, forgive my questionable method of arresting your attention. The question itself is really one of moment to you



Do you know this Booklet?

If you know it, there is no question at all about it; you send for your copy every autumn and wouldn't settle your new list without it.

If you don't know it, and have only heard about it, won't you see for yourself why the Rose world is saying such uncommon kind things about it?

Let me admit in advance there is nothing clever in it—it simply blurts out the truth about every Rose described, details all its faults, and compares the new variety with the older one supposed to be cut out.

You see yourself, nevertheless, this is the very help you want in selection. We are all a little tired of the too-good-to-be-true-description, but a description too true to be all good really tells us just what we want to know.

"My Favourite Roses and Why" is a text book to give any beginner confidence, but it aims to be a YEAR BOOK and a ROSE ANNUAL that will keep an expert up to date.

Of course it is a Catalogue, too—it wouldn't be free and post free if it weren't; but don't hesitate to write for it because you can never send me an order—if I may say so—it isn't your order I'm after, it is your appreciation.

If you think as well of it as your brother members of the N.R.S. you are sure to show it to some should-be Rose grower, and between us we make another convert.

R. MURRELL, Roseacre, Shepperton-on-Thames.

ROSES.

Buy with
Confidence

WE SUPPLY ONLY THE BEST.

Catalogue willingly sent—post free to all.

D. W. Croll
etc.

Rose
Growers,

DUNDEE
SCOTLAND.

LAXTON'S ROSES

Buy British Roses.

Grown on the best land in England.

Send for our illustrated Catalogue containing all the varieties worth growing. We have all the new varieties.

NEW SWEET SCENTED CRIMSON ROSE . . .

BEDFORD CRIMSON

THIS Grand Rose was awarded the Clay Challenge Cup at the R.H.S., 1924, for the BEST NEW ROSE with a true OLD ROSE SCENT. It is undoubtedly the best Crimson Rose yet raised, as it has all the good points which go to make a perfect rose. It is a rose with plenty of substance and not thin like so many other varieties. It has on an average about forty petals. The blooms are a beautiful velvety crimson reflexed and carried on long stiff stems. It does not turn magenta, and keeps its colour when it is fully developed. It is also very free blooming.

Bushes, 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen. Standards, 7/6; Half-Standards, 5/-

LAXTON BROTHERS, BEDFORD.

BUNYARD'S FRAGRANT ROSES

*Catalogues
Free*



Especially interesting is
our Collection of Old-
fashioned Roses, which
are yet unequalled for
Scent.

Established 1796.

GEORGE BUNYARD & Co., Ltd.
The Royal Nurseries,
Maidstone.

BY ROYAL



APPOINTMENT.

S. McGREDY & SON'S NEW ROSES for 1928

We offer the following New Seedling Roses with our strongest recommendation. They are distinct and different from any other varieties on the market, and all have been carefully tested in England, Ireland and America, and we are confident they will give pleasure to Rose lovers the world over.

STRONG GROUND PLANTS of all the following in Autumn, 1928, 5/- each. **STANDARDS** 10/6 each. **HALF STANDARDS** 10/6 each. **STRONG POT PLANTS** IN JUNE 21/- each. **RETAIL CATALOGUES POST FREE.**

WHOLESALE LISTS TO NURSERYMEN ON APPLICATION.

PORTADOWN (H.T.)

A rich, deep, crimson Rose with a velvety sheen, which is a step on the way to the ideal dark crimson, suitable alike for Garden, Bedding and Exhibition. Though we speak so glowingly of "James Gibson," "Portadown" is an entirely different type, and we have never seen two Roses with such distinctive habit of growth, diversity of colouring and striking general character.

The flowers are large, full and beautifully formed, reminding one of the perfection of "Mrs. Henry Morse" at its best. The petals are huge and of heavy texture.

Habit of growth is very free and bushy, and the flowers are borne profusely all season on strong, very stout, stiff stems, which are heavily foliaged with large dark leaves. The habit is very distinct, and we know no variety which has the same stout, bushy, upright, vigorous and free flowering propensities. The plants seem to break from every eye and to be always in flower.

We feel justly proud of having made Portadown known and famous the world over as "The Home of the Rose," and we are so convinced that this variety will enhance that reputation that we have named it "Portadown."

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

JAMES GIBSON (H.T.)

A glorious, glowing, crimson-scarlet Rose, with a pulsating velvety sheen, imparting a lustrous radiance to the perfect blooms, which glows in such a manner that bright Roses like "K. of K." and "Hortulanus Budde" look dull in comparison.

The flowers are large, full, and of beautiful form, every bloom developing to perfection, and unlike most red Roses, opening perfectly in all weathers.

The colour is not the dominant feature of this variety, as the habit of growth is as near perfection as could be desired, being free, bushy, upright and vigorous, and the flowers, which are borne profusely all the season, are carried erect on long stems, beautifully foliaged with large dark green mildew-resistant leaves.

This is a Rose for which we personally have a deep admiration, and we are certain that its rare beauty will make an irresistible appeal to all discerning Rose lovers.

It is ideal for Garden, Bedding and Exhibition.

ROSE BERKLEY (H.T.)

This Rose is illustrated in the N.R.S. "Annual" of 1925 under the name of "Souv. de Rose Berkley," and was awarded the Certificate of Merit under the same name.

The colour is deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange, and running to an orange base. This sounds uninteresting, but it is difficult to convey any idea of the true colour. However if "Mrs. A. R. Barraclough" with a bright orange sheen can be pictured, this will convey some idea of the delightful shade.

The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of Exhibition size and quality.

The habit of growth is very distinct, breaking and spreading out from the base, and from every eye with unusual freedom and vigour, unlike any other Rose in its exceptional strength and bushiness. Naturally, a Rose with such free habit flowers freely and continuously, and though so free the stems are very strong and hold the blooms upright. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildewproof.

This Rose is exceptionally good late in the season, and in the Autumn it is glorious.

A magnificent Garden, Bedding and Exhibition Rose which has our strong recommendation.

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

CHERRY (H.T.)

A wonderful Garden, Bedding and Decorative Rose providing an entirely new combination of colours. The petals are sunflower yellow on the outside, and on the inner side are bright rose, heavily veined in a deeper shade of rose. As the flowers grow and expand the inner surfaces of the petals turn brilliant carmine pink, flushed yellow, the lower half of the petals shade from sunflower yellow to deep yellow at the base.

An exceptional and striking feature of this Rose is that the colours become brighter and more brilliant as the flowers grow and age, and when lying fully open the petals retain their fresh and vivid hues until they fall.

The flowers are large, full, of beautiful form with reflexed petals of heavy texture and often up to Exhibition size. They are remarkably long-lived, both on the plant and when cut, more so than any other Rose we know.

The habit of growth is fine, breaking freely and vigorously from the base and from practically every eye. The stems are strong, stiff and covered with light green mildew-resistant foliage.

This variety has been the centre of attraction every time exhibited, and in our opinion is one of the best for Bedding and Decorative purposes.

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

Mrs. S. PATON (H.T.)

A sterling novelty of an exquisite shade hitherto unknown in Bedding Roses, namely brilliant orange, scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The orange scarlet sheen is very pronounced and makes the flower positively glow.

The flowers are full, moderately large and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns.

The foliage is a delightful dark reddish, bronzy green, showing the colour of the flowers to great advantage, and has the appearance of being just newly varnished. It is quite mildewproof, and the blooms are extremely pretty.

A very fine hardy Bedding Rose, flowering continuously from early Summer to late Autumn, and unaffected by the worst weather.

Awarded the Certificate of Merit of the National Rose Society.

STRONG POT-GROWN PLANTS OF ABOVE VARIETIES WILL BE READY IN JUNE, 21/- each. STRONG DWARF OPEN GROUND PLANTS IN AUTUMN, 5/- each.

STANDARDS and HALF STANDARDS, 10/6 each.

Over 500,000 Roses grown annually. Our General Collection is one of the Finest in the World. Roses for every purpose can be had from us. Illustrated ROSE AND GENERAL CATALOGUE POST FREE.

SEED, BULB, FRUIT, SHRUB, GREENHOUSE & HERBACEOUS CATALOGUE FREE.

Enquiries Solicited.

Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists to H.M. the King.

S. MCGREDY & SON

ROYAL

NURSERIES,

PORTADOWN

(NORTHERN

IRELAND).

(SEE ALSO PAGE 304.

Telephone: BRUNDALL 84.
" EATON 259.

OUR ROSES

ARE UNRIVALLED

EVERY PLANT is a Specimen.

Guaranteed all British Grown by British Workmen.

HENRY MORSE & SONS

WESTFIELD NURSERIES,
EATON, NORWICH. And at
Brundall.

NEW LISTS in September upon application.

THE COTSWOLD ROSES

WORLD KNOWN
WORLD GROWN

Our Nurseries also contain large stocks of

**FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL & FOREST
TREES, HEDGE PLANTS & ALPINES,**

which, owing to the exposed position in
which they are grown, are exceptionally
hardy.

INSPECTION INVITED

CATALOGUES FREE

JOHN JEFFERIES & SON, LTD.

THE ROYAL NURSERIES, CIRENCESTER

PEMBERTON'S NEW PEDIGREE ROSES

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN 1928:

FELICIA (Hybrid Musk).

A perpetual flowering cluster Rose. Colour china pink, shaded yellow. Very fragrant. Flowers produced in large clusters, carried erect, rosette form. Good in autumn. See page 151.

IRIS PATRICIA GREEN (Hybrid Tea).

Colour cherry red, long pointed bud, foliage dark green. Very free flowering, good bedder, flowering continuously well into the autumn. Fragrant.

E. PEMBERTON-BARNES (Hybrid Tea).

Colour light pink, shaded cerise. Flowers large and full, suitable for specimen blooms, and bedding growth vigorous.

NEW ROSES of 1927:

BIANCA (Hybrid Tea).

Flowers full, pointed, carried erect on stiff footstalk. Colour white, very fragrant. Suitable for bedding and specimen blooms. Growth vigorous. Good in autumn. Price 3/9.

BERNICE (Hybrid Tea).

Colour yellow, heavily flushed golden pink, bloom globular, semi-double, growth tall, suitable for specimen blooms and bedding. Good in autumn. Fragrant Price 3/9.

ROBIN HOOD (Hybrid Musk).

Polyantha type, colour bright cherry red, flowers in large clusters, height about 4 to 5 feet, very free and continual blooming. Shrub habit, good for massing. Price 3/9.

Descriptive List of other Seedling Roses raised by J. H. PEMBERTON, and
General Catalogue free on application.

Address— **J. H. PEMBERTON,**
Havering-atte-Bower,
ROMFORD, Essex.

“KUREMIL”

(REGISTERED).

McGREDY'S MILDEW PREPARATION

A CERTAIN PREVENTATIVE and GUARANTEED CURE for the most worrying and most troublesome “FUNGOID DISEASE” the Rose Grower has to contend with. This Preparation, which we Guarantee, will prevent and cure Mildew on Roses grown outdoors, or under glass, as well as ALL other plants subject to this disease; it will also prevent and cure Black Spot on Roses.

It is non-poisonous, perfectly safe and clean to use, and will not stain or injure either Fruit, foliage or bloom.

As a preventative of American Gooseberry Mildew nothing can equal this preparation. We have carefully conducted exhaustive trials for years with the most striking results.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

“We had two packets of ‘KUREMIL’ from you last season, and tried it out on Roses and Vines with great success. We are now trying it on Tomatoes, and a few other things, and hope to be able to state that it has done equally well with them.”

CHAS. SMITH & SON, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey.

“Would you send me a further supply of mildew preparation, it is the only remedy I have ever found really good.”

25/7/27.

D. WHITE, Nantenan, Ballingrane, Limerick.

“Please send me a further supply of ‘KUREMIL.’ I enclose cheque value —. I find it really wonderful.”

1/9/27.

Mrs. H. WADHAM, Thamesfield, Halliford-on-Thames.

“I have used your ‘KUREMIL’ for two seasons and find it wonderful in its effect.”

2/9/27.

Mrs. A. F. STABB, Pud Hill, Woodchester, Glos.

“Please send me a further packet of ‘KUREMIL’ by return, as I think it the best mildew fluid that I have had. Our Roses were very bad with mildew, and after three sprayings it has nearly disappeared.”

28/9/27.

Mr. C. POPE, The Gardens, Redcot, Haslemere, Surrey.

WE RECEIVE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

Price 2/6 per lb. Packet, Post Free (Foreign 6d. extra). Sufficient for 32 gallons.

Full Instructions for Use with Each Packet.

McGREDY'S SPECIAL ROSE MANURE

The finest scientifically prepared **Rose Food** on the market. This is the Rose Manure we ourselves use.

In Sealed Bags: 7-lb., 3/6; 14-lb., 6/6; 28-lb., 11/-; 56-lb., 17/6; 112-lb., 30/-.

Carriage Paid for Cash With Order.

THE ABOVE PREPARATIONS ARE MANUFACTURED ONLY BY US.

DO NOT BE PUT OFF WITH SUBSTITUTES.

SAMUEL McGREDY & SON

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS TO H.M. THE KING.

PORTADOWN (Northern Ireland).

(SEE ALSO PAGES 300 and 301.)

ROSES Plant Guaranteed East Coast grown & ensure success. Unsurpassed for hardiness and fibrous roots. All first size, true to name.

Prices: **Bush**, 12/- doz.; **Ramblers and Climbers**, 14/- doz.; **Standards**, 33/- doz. Orders £1 and over Carriage and Packing Free, otherwise add 1 6.

List Free. Testimonials from all parts.

CHESTER PARKER

Rose Specialist

OULTON, LOWESTOFT

"CRASTOCK FOR THE BRIAR STOCK"

WE hold a fine up-to-date stock of Bush, Climbing and Standard Roses.

You are cordially invited to come and inspect our Rose Grounds during the summer months and select your own plants while in bloom. We guarantee all trees sent out by us to be British Grown, Healthy Plants, and True to Name.

**THE CRASTOCK ROSERIES
WOKING, SURREY**

Manager:
G. H. McGredy

Telephone: **Worplesdon 108**
Station - **Worplesdon S.R.**

Proprietor:
E. A. de Mouilpied

A Copy of our ROSE LIST will be Mailed Free on Request

HARDY SCOTTISH GROWN ROSES

We make a speciality of the Rose and cultivate 350,000 plants annually for sale.

We believe, and our customers support us in this contention, that the particular stock used by us is the finest known to commerce for the purpose.

Our List, free on application, contains only the best of the world's Roses.

Our Novelties for 1928

MRS. JOHN BELL A VIVID
ROSY CERISE

AND

CALEDONIA A LOVELY WHITE OF PER-
FECT SPIRAL FORMATION

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE AUTUMN

GIVE OUR PLANTS A TRIAL

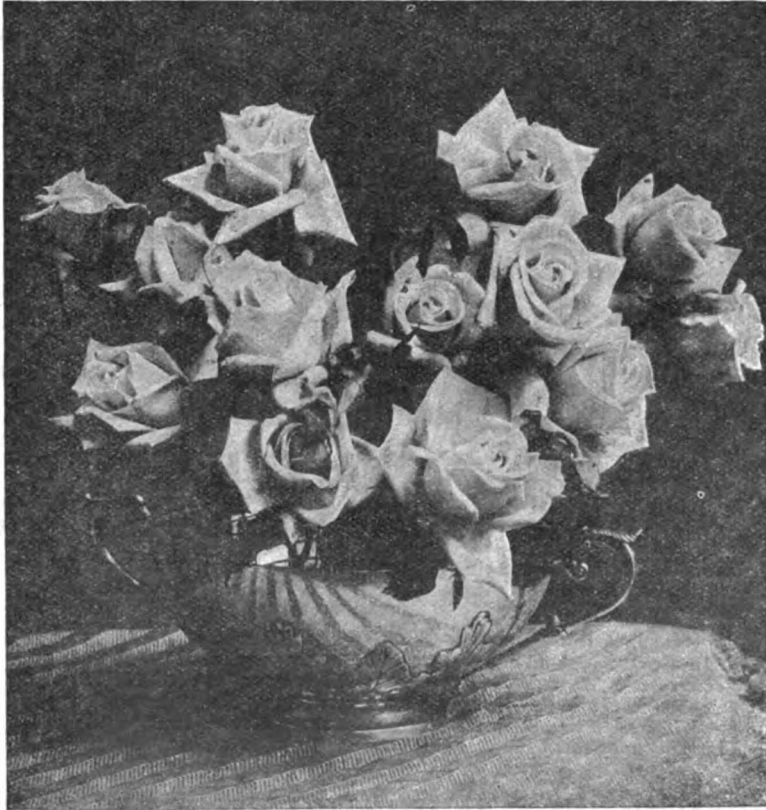
DOBBIE & Co., Ltd.

The Nurseries, EDINBURGH

Grown with "Eclipse" Fish Manure

— BY —

Messrs. STUART LOW Co., ENFIELD.



The "ECLIPSE" is also used in the Royal Gardens.

Obtainable through any Seedsman in tins, 1/6; and in bags, 7-lb. 2/6, 14-lb. 4/-, 28-lb. 7/-, 56-lb. 12/-, 112-lb. 24/-; or in case of difficulty direct from the—

Sole Manufacturers:

**The Humber Fishing & Fish Manure Co., Ltd.,
WINCHESTER CHAMBERS, STONEFERRY, HULL.**

— SUPPLIERS to H.M. THE KING. —



Be sure
you have the
Original
**Darlington's
Auto-Shreds**



Burns on the
ground.

No apparatus
required.

AUTO-SHREDS are as Necessary as Glass in a Glasshouse

because, although they bring life and beauty to your plants, they mean certain death to pests. Each tiny Shred contains highly concentrated fumigant.

Just heap the Shreds on the floor, light them and walk away—in a short time your plants will be thoroughly fumigated. Professional Growers and Amateurs alike are enthusiastic over "AUTO-SHREDS," and horticultural journals are constantly praising them. Buy a packet TO-DAY, but beware of imitations. Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, and Stores sell the Original.

Darlington's Auto-Shreds Fumigant

SIMPLY LIGHT AND WALK AWAY

Sold in packets only, with directions thereon.

No. 1	Packet, to fumigate 15/20,000 cubic feet	..	..	..	6/- per packet
No. 2	" " 10,000	"	..	..	4/6 "
No. 3	" " 1,000	"	..	..	1/- "
No. 4	" " 2,500	"	..	..	1/6 "

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are for delicate and ordinary Plants.

No. 2 is for ordinary foliaged plants only.

Whole or part packet can be used, as desired.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES

W. Darlington & Sons Ltd., Hackney, London, E.8.

The World's Best Roses

The finest collection of New and
Old Roses in the Trade.

Every plant sent out from our Nurseries has been grown solely with the view of giving complete satisfaction to the purchaser, and no plant that does not reach our high standard of excellence is ever sent out.

Our plants are budded on the best stocks obtainable and grown in soil that produces the right kind of plant, with abundance of roots, to succeed well in all soils.

In all parts of the world where Roses are grown Beckwith's Roses will be found to be supreme, and silently working as canvassers for our Firm.



Our New Rose for 1928 POLLY (H.T.)

A truly lovely, well shaped, full flower, with shades of Pale Salmon, Gold and Cream.

Excellent habit. Fine constitution.
Very sweetly scented.

Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE post free on application.

G. BECKWITH & SON
The Nurseries, Hoddesdon, Herts.

Clay's, Triumphant Clay's!

**THE FINEST ROSES
FOR THE GARDEN,
THE HOME AND
THE EXHIBITION
TABLE** are grown with —→

"Give thy CLAY to FERTILIZE the Soil "

—Byron.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER

(The World's Plant Food)



TRADE MARK

Every Bag, Tin
and Seal bears
this Trade Mark
—the only guarantee
of Genuineness.

Produces Roses of charm and fragrance.
By its aid all Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables
and Foliage are brought to perfection.

Used in the Royal Gardens; by Government and
Municipal Authorities, and regarded as the Standard
Plant Food by Professional and Amateur Gardeners
universally.

There is nothing like CLAY'S."

—The Fruit Grower.

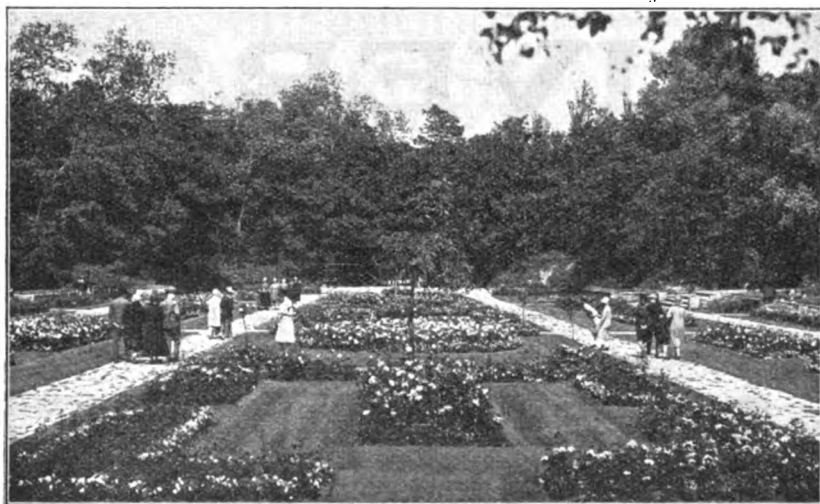
Sold by Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Florists, Iron-
mongers, etc., in TINS at 10d. & 1s. 6d. and in
BRANDED and SEALED BAGS, 7-lbs. 3/6, 14-lbs.
6/-, 28-lbs. 10/-, 56-lbs. 18/-, 112-lbs. 32/-; or, if
unable to obtain locally, direct from the Works.
Carriage Paid in the U.K. (except TINS). Cash
with order.

*Write for prices of Crushed Bones, Bone Meal
and other Manures, Chemicals and Sundries.*

CLAY & SON Manure Manufacturers
and Bone Crushers,

STRATFORD, LONDON, E.15.

**C
L
A
Y'
S**



The Rose Garden at Southport, where Fisons' Special Rose Fertilizer was used exclusively in 1927.



FEED YOUR ROSES WITH FISON'S FERTILIZERS

TO ensure the best results in Rose cultivation, the use of a scientifically compounded chemical fertilizer is essential.

FISON'S SPECIAL ROSE FERTILIZER

supplies the nourishment and stimulation required to produce strong, healthy shoots and a continuous succession of blooms throughout the summer, and is recommended by the most successful professional growers throughout the country.

**WRITE FOR
A FREE COPY OF
FISON'S
COMPLETE
CATALOGUE**

PRICES	7-lb. 3/- ; 14-lb. 5/- ; 28-lb. 8/6 ;	Carriage
in Bags:	56-lb. 14/- ; 1-cwt. 24/-.	Paid.

JOSEPH FISON & Co. Ltd. are Specialists in the creation, maintenance and renovation of TURF for Lawns, Tennis Courts, Golf Greens and Sports Grounds, and the benefit of their advice, based on an experience of over three-quarters of a century, is freely at the disposal of everyone interested.

JOSEPH FISON & CO. Ltd., IPSWICH.
Fertilizer Manufacturers to H.M. The King.

RIVERS'

Fruit. Trees, Roses, Vines, Figs,
Oranges and Orchard House
Trees are of first-class quality.

A LARGE and SELECT STOCK ALWAYS ON VIEW.

Catalogue Post Free on Application.

THOMAS RIVERS & SON, Ltd.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

Established 1725.

(Harlow Station, L. & N.E.R.)

Telephone : SAWBRIDGEWORTH 38.

TAGS

We are the leading house
for all kinds of Tags
and Labels, and are the
original Patentees of the
Self-Fastening Tag Label

We strongly recommend
our



WATERPROOF TREE TICKETS

They are made of the best material procurable
and have withstood severe tests in all weathers.

We have recently installed special machinery for handling

ROSE CATALOGUES

A fine range of blocks is at your disposal. Every enquiry is handled by
an expert, with a life experience of Rose growing, who will be pleased to
help you with the preparation of your Catalogues.



SEND US YOUR
NEXT ENQUIRY

BURALL BROS.
THE PATENT LABEL FACTORY
WISBECH, CAMBS.

A Sensational— NEW ROSE

The Princess Elizabeth

THIS ROSE was the centre of attraction wherever shewn last Season, and was acclaimed by Public and Press as one of the Finest New Roses of Recent Years.

The Flowers are large, well formed, and sweetly scented. The petals have a ground work of orange yellow, and are delightfully splashed and edged with deep cerise.

In all stages of development, from bud to full blown bloom, the flowers are a source of joy, and are borne in profusion from the first warm days of summer until the winter's frosts.

The growth is strong and branching, and its mildew resistant foliage is of a glossy green.

Price—Dwarfs, 2/6 each; 27/6 the doz.
Standards, 5/- each.

FULL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

WHEATCROFT BROS.,

THE HOME OF GOOD ROSES,

GEDLING, Nottingham.

W. E. B. ARCHER & DAUGHTER

Rose Nurseries, Sellindge, Ashford, Kent

A Right Good English Rose
with the delicious fragrance of the old Hybrid Perpetuals

The "Daily Mail" **Scented Rose**

(Chateau de Clos Vougeot and K. of K.)

The rich velvety crimson and great substance of the petals combine in producing a bloom of excellent shape carried on firm wiry stems, very free branching, and, we believe, will prove

THE BEST DARK RED ROSE IN EXISTENCE

A limited number of Plants ready March 1st, 1929
price 5/- each

See Rose Annual page 83.

Single H.T.

DAINTY BESS

The Rose that charms all by its delicacy and beauty. Vigorous upright habit and constant bloomer. Sweetly Scented.

Double H.T.

JOYOUS CAVALIER

This brilliant scarlet Rose is most attractive in the garden. Very vigorous habit and blooms freely. Best in autumn. Suitable for a low hedge.

CATALOGUES POST FREE

Telephone 1464,

GEORGE DILLISTONE,

Garden Architect.

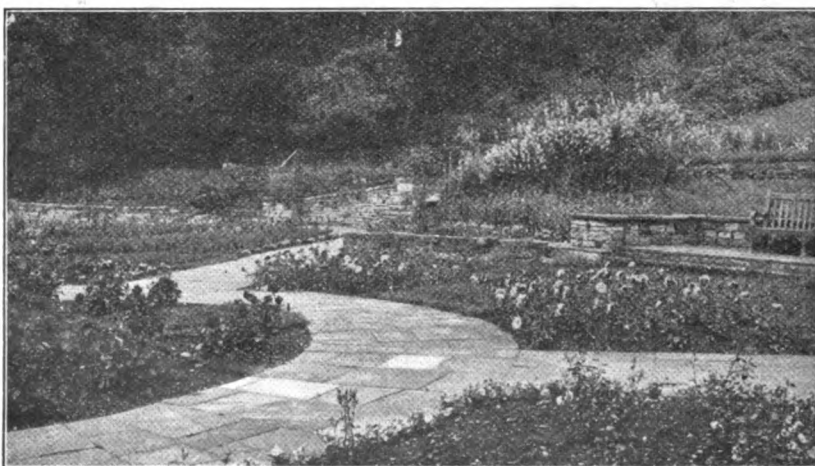
Garden Design, Garden Architecture.

Surveys, Plans, Designs, Constructional Details
and Specifications Prepared.

PLANTING SCHEMES for—

Herbaceous Borders, Flowering and Foliage
Shrubs; Water, Wild and Woodland Gardens;
and for Landscape Effects.

I HAVE
NOTHING TO
SELL BUT
SERVICE



GEORGE DILLISTONE

*25 Years Practical Experience in the Planning,
Construction, and Planting of Gardens.*

— EXPERTO CREDE —

Terms on Application.

42, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.



COOPER-McDOUGALL

Specialities

McDOUGALL'S

KATAKILLA

The popular Powder Insecticide for spraying Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables

NON-POISONOUS

DEADLY TO
Aphis, Caterpillars, Red Spider, Woolly Aphis and other insect pests.

HARMLESS TO
Human Beings and Domestic Animals.

2½ Carbons (to make 10 galls wash)
6½ Carbons (to make 50 galls wash)

COOPER'S

WEEDICIDE

Highly concentrated Arsenical preparation for destroying weeds, on paths, drives and walks.

"Highly Commended" by Royal Horticultural Society of Gt. Britain after practical tests.

Pint	1/9	2 gall.	17/-
Quart	3/-	5 "	36/6
1/2 gall.	5/-	20 "	105/-
1 "	9/-	40 "	200/-

1 gallon makes 100 galls. solution.

Weedicide kills Weeds

Cooper's SUMMER SPRAY FLUID

McDougall's PERFECT SAFETY WEEDKILLER

LAWN SAND WORMKILLER

No. 2 FRUIT TREE WASH WHITE FLY FUMIGANT

McDougall's "OSTICO" TREE BANDING



KATAKILLA SPRAYING

Obtainable from all leading
Seedsmen, Nurserymen and
Ironmongers.

Full Descriptive Literature on
any product gratis and post free
from the Manufacturers



WEEDICIDING

HEAD OFFICES-BERKHAMSTED

Guildford and District Rose Society

Summer Show *of* Roses

Wednesday, 27th June, 1928

At Millmead
GUILDFORD

Schedule may be obtained from the
Hon. Sec.

JAS. McCRAKEN

Ardwell

London Road

GUILDFORD

Harkness & Roses

**WORLD - FAMED
for FORTY YEARS**

Grown on Briar in an ideal district by **SPECIALISTS**.
who make it their business to give satisfaction always.

Prospective Customers are cordially invited to inspect our
Gardens and select their varieties ; this provides a most reliable
way of obtaining the best up-to-date kinds for any particular
purpose.

Those unable to visit our Nurseries can rely upon their
requirements being carefully studied as well as the high quality
of the plants despatched to them.

Hard-wooded, fibrous rooted plants, combined with our
method of lifting and packing, ensures plants reaching all cus-
tomers in perfect condition for successful transplanting. Each
tree is guaranteed to grow and to be true to the name under
which it is sold.

Write, 'phone or call for Catalogue :

R. HARKNESS & Co.
The Rose Gardens, HITCHIN

'Phone : HITCHIN 227.



3 9015 06544 8592

Standard Garden Specialities

*Sold by Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Ironmongers,
Chemists and Stores. If any difficulty please
write to—*

Abol Limited, 19, Beltring, Paddock Wood, Kent

Abol Non-poisonous Insecticide

A safe, certain and reliable remedy for Green and Black Fly, etc. Unequalled for Mildew on Roses and other plants. Improves the foliage. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint 1/4, pint 2/2, quart 3/4, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. 5/3, gall. 9/6, 3-gall. drum 24/-, 5-gall. drum 38/4, 10-gall. drum 66/8.

Abol Lawn Sand

Renovates impoverished lawns. Destroys the moss and weeds. In decorated lever-lid tins, 1/- & 2/-; 7 lbs. 3/-; 14 lbs. 5/-; 28 lbs. 8/6; 56 lbs. 15/-; 112 lbs. 26/6.

Abol Worm Killer

Destroys earthworms in lawns and greens. Enriches the turf. Tin (about 3 lbs.) 1/4; 7 lbs. bag 1/9; 14 lbs. 3/3; 28 lbs. 6/3; 56 lbs. 11/6; 112 lbs. 21/-

Abol Horticultural Fertilizer

A complete all-round plant food. Highly concentrated. Efficacious and economical. Tins 10d., 1/3 and 2/-; 7 lbs. 3/-; 14 lbs. 5/-; 28 lbs. 8/-; 56 lbs. 14/-; 1 cwt. 25/-

Abol Rose Manure

Trial carton, 1/-; 7 lbs. 2/6; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 8/6; 56 lbs. 16/-; 112 lbs. 30/-

Abol Sweet Pea Manure

Trial carton 1/-; 7 lbs. 2/6; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 8/-; 56 lbs. 15/-; 112 lbs. 28/-

Abol Chrysanthemum Manure

Trial carton, 1/-; 7 lbs. 2/6; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 7/6; 56 lbs. 13/6; 112 lbs. 26/-

Abol Tomato Manure

Trial Carton, 1/-; 7 lbs. 2/6; 14 lbs. 4/-; 28 lbs. 7/-; 56 lbs. 13/6; 112 lbs. 26/-

Abol Potato Manure

7 lbs. 2/6; 14 lbs. 4/-; 28 lbs. 7/6; 56 lbs. 13/6; 112 lbs. 24/-

Abol Hop Manure

Substitute for stable manure. Bag (about 1 bushel), 3/-; Bag (about 4 bushels), 7/-; 3 bags (about 12 bushels), 20/-; 6 bags (about 24 bushels), 38/-; 10 bags (about 40 bushels), 62/6.

Abol Weed Killer—Non-Arsenical

Safe and effective for Moss, Weeds, etc. Can be used where there are domestic animals, poultry, etc. Pint 1/6; quart 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. 4/-; gall. 6/6; 1 gall. makes 26.

Abol Patent Syringes

Give a perfect spray, which may be varied from fine to medium or coarse, as desired. Last a lifetime. Specially recommended by the National Rose Society. No. 4 (1 x 14) 16/4, No. 5 (1 x 20) 21/-, No. 6 (1 x 20) 26/-; Bend for spraying undersides of leaves not included, but 1/6 extra.

Abol White Fly Compound

A simple and effective remedy for White Fly on Tomatoes and Cucumbers. No apparatus needed. Very economical. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ozs. to 1,000 c. ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (5 fluid ozs.) 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint 1/9; pint 3/-; quart 5/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 9/-; gall. 17/-

Sybol Syringes

A reliable and efficient Syringe at a low price. Gives a fine spray and is second only to the world-famous Abol Patent Syringes. No. 1 (1 in. x 14 in.) 10/6; No. 2 (1 in. x 20 in.) 12/6. Bend extra 1/3

Abol Magnifying Glass

A useful lens for examining insects and the effects of Insecticides. Focussed for distance. Folds for the waistcoat pocket, 5/-

Abol Glass Shading

For Greenhouses, Conservatories, etc. Covers well. Withstands the rain. In White, Light Green or Dark Green. No. 1 (for 200 sq. ft.) 1/8; No. 2 (400 sq. ft.) 3/-; No. 3 (800 sq. ft.) 6/-; No. 4 (1,600 sq. ft.) 11/-; No. 5 (3,200 sq. ft.) 20/-

Abol Soil-Pest Destroyer

A quick, sure and reliable remedy for wireworms and all soil insects. Harmless to birds and animals. Tins 1/- and 1/9; 7 lbs. 2/10; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 6/6; 56 lbs. 11/-; 1 cwt. 17/6. Postage extra.

Stictite Tree Banding Compound

Traps Winter, March and Mottled Umber Moth. Does not "run" or dry up. One application lasts all the season. Tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 2/9; 2 lbs. 5/-; 4 lbs. 10/-; 7 lbs. 17/6. Best quality Grease-proof Paper at low prices.

Abol Slug Powder

May be applied at any time. Use at the rate of 2 to 3 ozs. per square yard. Harmless to birds and animals. Tin 1/3; 7 lb. tin, 3/-.

Silcote Dog Wash

An excellent Wash or Shampoo for Dogs, Horses, Cattle and Pigs. Kills all vermin and improves the coat. Per carton, 6d. and 1/-

Nomorats

Fatal to Rats and Mice.
Harmless to other Animals.

NOMORATS is a specific rat killer, inasmuch as its action depends upon the rat's own peculiar chemistry and anatomy, which differ from those of other animals. It is harmless to domestic animals.

1/6, 2/6, 4/6
The pests die



